REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,158.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1875.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | 25 | Half-yearly | 31 |
| Quarterly | 13 | Quarterly | 16 |
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To Subscribers Up-country.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
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| Quarterly | 16 | Quarterly | 26 |
| Monthly | 6 | Monthly | 7 |

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ 4 As.

## TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do. | ,, 2 8 |
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| Fourth and succeeding insertions | ,, 0 2½ As. |

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

### LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per Line. |
| Second do. | 4½ ,, ,, |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ ,, ,, |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | Re. 1 0 |
| Each succeeding lines | ,, 0-8 As. |

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

*No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

## SHIPPING.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "ALMORA," 2,608 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 3rd April 1875, at 4 p.m.

| | April 1875. | | April 1875. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 3 | Leave Negapatam | 15 |
| ,, Carwar | 5 | ,, Pondicherry | 16 |
| ,, Mangalore | 6 | ,, Madras | 18 |
| ,, Cannanore | 7 | ,, Masulipatam | 19 |
| ,, Tellicherry | 7 | ,, Coconada | 20 |
| ,, Calicut | 8 | ,, Vizagapatam | 21 |
| ,, Beypore | 8 | ,, Bimlipatam | 21 |
| ,, Cochin | 9 | ,, Gopalpore | 22 |
| ,, Alleppee | 9 | ,, False Point | 23 |
| ,, Tuticorin | 11 | Arrives CALCUTTA | 25 |
| ,, Colombo | 12 | | |

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 2nd April 1875, at 4 p.m.

| | April 1875. | | April 1875. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 2 | Leave BUSREH | 21 |
| ,, Kurrachee | 6 | ,, Fao | 21 |
| ,, Gwader | 8 | ,, Bushire | 24 |
| ,, Jask | 10 | ,, Linga | 28 |
| ,, Bunder Abbas | 11 | ,, Bunder Abbas | 30 |
| ,, Linga | 13 | | May. |
| ,, Bushire | 15 | ,, Muscat | 2 |
| ,, Fao | 17 | ,, Kurrachee | 7 |
| Arrive BUSREH | 18 | Arrive BOMBAY | 10 |

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 p.m.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 2nd April 1875 at 4 p.m.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 5th April, 1875, at 2 p.m., calling at Verawal, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the s.s. BUSHEER, 79 Tons, 130 H P., Commander J. Smith, as above on THURSDAY, the 8th April 1875, at 4 p.m. She will call at

| | |
|---|---|
| Hurnee. | Dewghur. |
| Boria. | Malwan. |
| Rutnagheree. | Vingorla. |
| Jeytapore. | Goa (Panjim) and |
| Viziadroog. | Carwar. |

For freight or passage apply to

W NICOL & Co., Agents

### STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

*Every Saturday, at 4 P.M.*

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dorey, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on SATURDAY next, the 3rd April at 4 p.m., from the Apollo Bunder :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Hurnee. | Vingorla. |
| Rutnagherry. | Goa Panjim. |
| Jeytapore. | Carwar. |
| Malwan. | |

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class. | | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £22 | £15 | Including Wines. | £4 | Without food. |
| Suez | 38 | 22 | | 8 | |
| Port Said | 50 | 24 | | 9 | |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | | 14 | |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | | 14 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | | 14 | |
| Marseilles | 52 | 35 | | 14-10 | |

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"SUMATRA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, the 1st of May, 1875.
"BATAVIA" to sail on TUESDAY, the 1st of June 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on THURSDAY, the 1st of July, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875

### LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

*To leave first week in April.*

THE fine S. S. "HUTTON," 2,340 Tons, F. W. Hodges, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck for first-class Passengers only and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs, she carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay 2nd February 1

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

| | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | March. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Apl. |
| KASHGAR | G. J. Babot | 2609 | 450 | 5th—Suez, &c. |
| HYDASPES | D. Rennoldson | 2984 | 450 | 12th—Southampton. |
| DELHI | G. Lee | 2178 | 400 | 19th—Suez, &c. |
| PEKIN | W. Woolcott | 3770 | 600 | 26th—Southampton. |
| | | | | May. |
| AVOCA | J. H. Torbock | 1481 | 250 | 3rd—Suez, &c. |
| MIRZAPORE | A. Parish | 3763 | 600 | 10th—Southampton. |
| BARODA | W. Fenniman | 1874 | 400 | 17th—Suez, &c. |
| KHIVA | C. G. Perrins | 2609 | 450 | 24th—Southampton. |
| GEELONG | C. Fraser | 1584 | 250 | 31st—Suez, &c. |

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th March 1875.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 6th April 1875, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. LOMBARDY (2,723 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. E. M. Gillson, will be despatched as above, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 3rd April 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 23rd March 1875.

### STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd April, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-ship GOLCONDA, 1,909 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain S. D. Smallard, will be despatched as above calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 27th March 1875.

### ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

| | Gross Tonnage. | Nominal H.P. | | Gross Tonnage. | Nominal H.P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ARCADIA | 7.9 | 96 | EUROPA | 2277 | 424 |
| ALEXANDRIA | 1630 | 424 | INDIA | 2290 | 500 |
| ANGLIA | 2233 | 400 | ITALIA | 2245 | 300 |
| ASSYRIA | 1623 | 424 | MACEDONIA | 2273 | 486 |
| AUSTRALIA | 2244 | 400 | OLYMPIA | 2031 | 424 |
| BOLIVIA | 4050 | 1120 | SCANDINAVIA | 1135 | 96 |
| CALEDONIA | 21.5 | 424 | SCOTIA | 1104 | 120 |
| CALIFORNIA | 3287 | 1047 | SIDONIA | 1235 | 203 |
| CASTALIA | 2201 | 421 | SENACRIA | 2107 | 424 |
| COLUMBIA | 1698 | 400 | SYRIA | 1039 | 96 |
| DORIA | 1039 | 96 | UTOPIA | 2731 | 678 |
| ELYSIA | 2733 | 678 | VICTORIA | 3242 | 1047 |
| ETHIOPIA | 4005 | 1120 | | | |

If sufficient inducement offers a fortnightly service of the above Line of steamers will be established between Bombay and Liverpool. Definite sailing dates will be fixed and strictly adhered to, the Caledonia, Macedonia and Italia are to be the pioneers and at present it is expected their sailing dates will be the 1st, 15th and 29th May, respectively, but of this at least 10 days previous notice will be given.

The following passage rates will be charged :—

For Adults to Liverpool 50 guineas ................or Rs. 550
,, Children under 10 and over three years half fare.
,, European Servants ............................Rs. 300
,, Native Servants ................................ ,, 150
,, Adults to Aden ................................ ,, 200
,, ,, to Suez ....................................... ,, 350
,, ,, to Malta ...................................... ,, 450.

For further particulars and passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th March 1875.

### STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY, (VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer PERSIA, Captain Merello will sail as above on the 1st April 1875, at 10 a.m. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 a.m.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

### LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20th APRIL.

THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE," 1,951 tons, Captain C. W Pearson, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool ..................................... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

### WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 7th MAY.

THE fast and magnificent S. S. "NAVARINO," 3,350 tons, 450 H. P. built expressly for the Indian trade with special reference to the convenience and comfort of passengers. She has very superior accommodation on the Saloon and Maindecks for 95 first class passengers, and is fitted with every requisite. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool ....................................Rs. 500
To Suez or Port Said ........................... ,, 300
To Malta .............................................. ,, 400

exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th March 1875.

### WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. "YEDDO," 1,808 Tons, and S. S. "RINALDO," 1,840 Tons, will be despatched respectively about the 10th and 27th April. They have excellent accommodation amidships for First Class Passengers with Saloon on deck, and carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th March 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S. S. AKSAI, are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel and requested TO TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL, & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 29th March 1875.

### GINGER BRANDY,

*As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition,*

By "VAUGHAN-JONES ;" the finest Cordial and Stomachtonic.

("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles. No Mess or Family should be without it. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of

E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5. Water Lane, London.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & CO.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, PRESIDENCY.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 2nd of April 1875, at 1 p.m., (21) Twenty-one wooden ballast waggons lying in a siding at Colaba.

For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Piano, bagatelle-table, Pictures, Lamps, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Wines, &c., &c., at No. 17, opposite the Church Road Station.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd April 1875, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above residence, the whole of the richly carved drawing, dining, and bed-room furniture : consisting of black-wood, carved, round, and pier tables, teapoys, whatnots, side-board, drawingroom sofas and chairs, spring-seat lined with damask, lady's worktable, bagatelle-table with balls and cues, mahogany piano by Broadwood, revolving piano-stool, dining-room, veranda and easy chairs, foot-stools, valuable pictures, handsome vases and Parian figures, screens, clock, one and two-light hanging argand and kerosine lamps, dressing, washing and camp tables, China and coir matting, Persian and Cambay carpets, hat-stand, books, half back and reclining sofas, four post blackwood bedsteads, Bengal cot, English wire meat safe, water-filter, wardrobe, almirah, chest of drawers, toilette and cheval glasses, bath tubs, wines, cut glassware, crockeryware, plated-ware, &c.,&c., the property of George Yardley, Esquire.

The property will be on view from this day.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

### NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO. 40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

THIS DAY THURSDAY the 1st day of April 1875, Messrs, NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDAS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3 o'clock p.m., at the Share Bazar, by order of the Mortgagee, Hurgowundas Coovurdass, and on account and at the risk of Curumsey Premjee, the Mortgagor, the following Shares :—

7 Shares of the New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

On account and at the risk of Davidass Lukhmidass, the Mortgagor :—

2 Shares of the New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

1 French Municipal Loan.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

By order of Muncherjee Nowrojee Master, on account and risk of Mooljee Hunraj :—

1 Share of the New Dhurumsey Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, No. 1929.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods.

AT 1 P.M.

A Handsome Grey Pony, goes well in Harness.
A Grey Arab Horse.
A Bay Brougham Horse.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, if not previously disposed of by private contract, a beautiful toned cottage grand piano, made expressly for the climate, ordered direct from "Broadwood and Sons," and only eight months in use, a pair of well-matched fast-trotting grey Arab horses, with an English Sociable in good order a large collection of choice plants, ferns, &c., at middle Colaba.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, horses, plants, &c., the property of N. SPENCER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English mahogany Ceylon-made ebony, and elaborately carved household Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glass ware, a full-toned grand square Piano, a handsome English-built Light Brougham, a serviceable brougham Horse, Plants, &c., at Breach Candy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the abovementioned place the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano carriages, horses, &c., the property of John Campbell, Esq., deceased.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware a first class sweet toned Semi-Grand Piano by "Soundy & Co.," a full size slate billiard table by "Bennett," a fine collection of choice plant &c at Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture piano, billiard Table, &c., the property of Lieut.-Col. White

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly Carved Blackwood Household Furniture set of Sterling Silver for 18 persons, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a sweet toned Harmonium by "Alexandre" with 14 stops, splendid Pier Glasses, with Console Tables, a valuable collection of chromo-lithographs and Engravings, rich Carpets, a Large Musical Box with flute accompaniment, a First class open carriage, an English built Buggy by Silk and Sons, an English built Miniature Brougham, by Thorn, a pair of serviceable Fleabitten Grey Carriage Horses, Child's Pony and Saddle, Milch Buffalo, Guzerat Cow, a fine collection of Choice Plants, &c., at the Tower, Middle Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNET & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of J. R. Duxbury Esquire.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a First class Open Carriage, a strong Buggy, Handsome horses, Plants, &c., at Mount Road, Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the undermentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, carriages, horses, &c. the property of W. Adams, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

SUPERIOR BRANDIES.—The large reserves held at Cognac enable us to offer our FINE MATURED SPIRITS at the following low prices for cash :—

| | | Per Doz. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine Old Pale Cognac | Rs. | 27 0 |
| Old Pale Cognac | ,, | 24 0 |
| Pale Cognac | ,, | 20 0 |

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### FIRE INSURANCE.

| | | Exclusive of Reserve Fund |
|---|---|---|
| THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Rs. | 10,000,000 |
| THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, | 9,000,000 |
| THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, | 3,000,000 |
| THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, | 2,000,000 |

### MARINE INSURANCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Rs. | 2,000,000 |
| THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, | 3,000,000 |
| THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, | 4,500,000 |
| THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, | 2,000,000 |
| THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, | 3,000,000 |
| THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, | 2,000,000 |

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY, Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NOW READY,

### THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL, 1875.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

*With a New Coloured Map.*

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

We would draw particular attention to the important changes, in the Times of the Arrival and Departures of the G. I. P. Railway Trains from Bombay.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium or Advertisements.

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Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
- Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.

Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways :—
- Punjaub and Delhi Division.
- Sind Section.
- Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.

Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
- P. & O. Co.
- Messageries Maritimes.
- Austrian Lloyds.
- Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
- Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
- British India Steam Navigation Company.
- Bombay Steam Ferries.
- China Steamers.
- Indus Steam Flotilla.
- Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
- Irrawady Flotilla.
- India General Steam Navigation Company.

Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay | Thacker, Vining & Co. ; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller ; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms ; Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Auckland Hotel ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co. |
| Allahabad | Kellner & Co. |
| Alexandria | D. Robertson & Co. |
| Bangalore | "Spectator" Office. |
| Bombay | Railway Refreshment Rooms. |
| Calcutta | Wyman & Co. |
| Ceylon (Colombo) | "Ceylon Observer" Office. |
| Egutpoora | Railway Refreshment Rooms. |
| Kurrachee | "Sindian" Press. |
| London | G. Street, 30, Cornhill. |
| Madras | Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices. |
| Matheran | Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel. |
| Ootacamund | "Observer" Office. |
| Poona | Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. ; and Royal Family Hotel. |

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### THE ALPINE ICE COMPANY'S DEPOT

IS OPEN DAILY FROM 6 A.M. TO 6 P.M. AND ON SUNDAYS FROM 6 A.M. TO 10 A.M.

PURE ALPINE BLOCK ICE,
ONE ANNA PER SINGLE POUND,
AND ¾ ANNA PER LB. FOR TWO LBS. AND UPWARDS.

Up-country orders accompanied by remittances will be carefully and promptly attended to by the Godown-keeper, Mr. CURSETJEE DORABJEE, 16, Marine Street, opposite the Custom House.

FOR SALE.—VIENNA BEER just arrived per Steamer MEMFI. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 30th March 1875.

TO LET, one large commodious HOUSE situated at Malabar Hill, formerly occupied by the late Doctor A. V. Ward, and lately vacated by Mr. T. C. HOPE, Furnished or Unfurnished, having four Bed-rooms, Bath-rooms, Drawing and Dining rooms, with a nice garden commanding one of the finest views of the Back Bay and the Harbour, &c , &c. Rent moderate. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

No. 5, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—The TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Institution will be held in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on THURSDAY, the 8th April 1875 at a quarter to 6 p.m., to receive the Managing Committee's Report for the year 1874. The attendance of Donors, Members, and Subscribers is requested on the occasion.

S.S. "HISTORIAN" FROM RANGOON.

CONSIGNEES are hereby informed of the arrival of this Steamer, and are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS to us for signature, and to send off boats forthwith to receive their respective goods as they come to hand.

Captain Wallace will not be accountable for the condition of any package after it leaves the Steamer's deck.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 31st March 1875.

STEAMER TO DASGAUM.—NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, the 5th April next, the Steamer to Dasgaum will leave Carnac Bunder at 6-30 a.m. instead of 7-15 a.m. as at present.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

33, Medow Street, Bombay, 31st March 1875.

LUCKNOW—LIVERPOOL GRAND NATIONAL SWEEP, 1875.

Owing to the insufficient number of PURCHASERS of TICKETS in the above SWEEP, the undersigned begs to notify to the holders thereof, that the respective sums paid by them thereon will be refunded to them on production of such Tickets at his house in Old Sonapore Lane, outside the Fort, Bombay.

SORABJEE CURSETJEE,
Honorary Secretary.

31st March 1875.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the registered office of the Company No. 1, Rampart Row, West, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th April 1875, at 4 o'clock p.m., to determine on the expediency of obtaining two or more new Presses for the Company and to consider such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co ,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 30th March 1875.

NOTICE.—The GOVERNMENT OF INDIA having recently ruled to secure real values of goods, not liable to duty or liable to fixed duties according to weight or quantity only, or to duties on fixed tariff valuations, as required by Section 26 of the Consolidated Customs Act VI of 1863, it is hereby notified for the information of Importers, Exporters, Agents, Owners or Consignees, that from the 1st proximo they are required to describe the different qualities of articles and to specify real values in the Import Manifests, Entries, and Export Notes without fail. Any misstatement on this point would render the declarer liable to the penalties prescribed in section 216 of the above-quoted Act.

LESTOCK REID,
Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay Custom House, 31st March 1875.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at 12 o'clock noon, on the 12th April, for the FEED, SHOEING and VETERINARY TREATMENT for TWO YEARS of the HORSES, belonging to the General Post Office.

Tenders should specify the rates per month for each Horse.

A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose tender may be accepted, failing to fulfil the contract.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

The conditions of the contract deed and all other particulars can be learnt by personal application at the Post Office between the hours of 11 a. m. and 4 p.m.

C. A. STUART,
Post Master.

Bombay General Post Office, dated 29th March 1875.

### UNITED EVANGELISTIC COMMITTEE.

The Rev. A. N. SOMERVILLE, from GLASGOW, will DELIVER an EVANGELISTIC ADDRESS at the following places, at 8 o'clock in the evening :—

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 1st and 2nd April, in the BAPTIST CHAPEL, BYCULLA.

On the afternoon of THURSDAY, the 1st April, at 4 o'clock, Mr. SOMERVILLE will deliver an ADDRESS to SOLDIERS in the SCRIPTURE READERS' HOUSE at COLABA (opposite St. John's Church).

On SATURDAY, 3rd April, to English-speaking Natives, in the FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION, KHETWADY.

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 p.m., in the BAPTIST CHAPEL, BYCULLA, an Address to Children will be delivered by Mr. Somerville.

A Daily Meeting for Prayer in connection with the Services will be held on the above days, in the BAPTIST CHAPEL, BYCULLA, from 7-30 a.m. to 8-30 a.m., at which Mr. Somerville will preside.

The Hymns to be sung at these Services will be selected from those used by Messrs. Moody and Sankey at their Meetings.

*N.B.*—Mr. Somerville will hold a Farewell Meeting, in the FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL, on the Evening of WEDNESDAY, 7th April.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING BY MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano, Harmonium and Violin. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned, Repaired, and Regulated.

Pianos, &c., received on commission sale.

FOR SALE—Mr. L. has in hand a Grand Square Piano for sale, by Schiedmayer in perfect good order, loud and sweet tone, good touch and finish and nearly new, on moderate price. Can be seen at Mr. Lopes's, Byculla Terrace, Belassis Road, opposite Bolton and Co.'s.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. F. KHORY, Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, may be CONSULTED at his Dentistry in No. 23, Rampart Row, above Badham and Co., opposite to the Floral Fountain.

Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Vulcanite, or Celluloid Plates.

FINE ASTRINGENT TOOTH POWDER, for removing acidity of the mouth and strengthening the weak gums and loose teeth, prepared by Messrs Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Druggists of London, and packed in patent capsuled bottles after the formula of Dr. C. F. Khory, Surgeon Dentist, may be had at No. 23, Rampart Row, above Badham and Co.'s opposite to the Floral Fountain, Fort. Price per bottle One Rupee ; per dozen bottles Rs 10.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, an English-made IRON FOOT BRIDGE, 3½ by 5 feet with Columns, Girders and Footboards, Rs. 1,500. Apply H., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MAIL PHAETON, by Kinross, for sale, light and in good order Also, handsome pair of young iron-grey Galloways.—Wm. WATSON, & Co., 23 Apollo Street.

TO England, to attend a Lady, or as Chaperone to young Ladies, or the care of Children over 5 years of age, is desired. Address, C. S., Brompton Cottage, Poona.

WANTED, to BORROW an Engine six Horse Power for a month or six weeks. Apply to "W." care of this Paper, stating particulars and rent required.

FOR SALE, on account of a constituent, 40 SHARES in the BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.

YORK HAMS, just landed, imported direct from Yorkshire. Price 13 Annas per lb, In cut 14 Annas, BAPTY BROTHERS, FORT.

ELEME FIGS, in 4lb. boxes, at Rs. 3 per box. By the pound 14 Annas. BAPTY BROTHERS, Fort.

BAPTY'S SHIP BISCUITS, Rs. 9 per cwt. KILN-DRIED FLOUR, Rs 22 per cask. 22 Apollo Street, Fort.

## CAUTION.

### J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDed at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S C.F. BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H.M. War Department. The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial, of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address).

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary appurtenances

### DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

## 5,000 MEERSCHAUMS !!!

AT M. BRESLAUER & CO.'s.

## ICE IN 5 MINUTES,

By M. BRESLAUER & Co.'s, new patent Machine.

## SEWING MACHINES,

IN EVERY VARIETY AND AT ALL PRICES

## BILLIARD KIT

of every description at a reduction of 20 per cent.

at M. BRESLAUER & CO.'S

## FINE ARTS GALLERY,

OLEOGRAPHS, COLOURED PHOTO'S AND CHROMOS ON VIEW.
PICTURES FRAMED AND MOUNTED.

## BEST GOLD JEWELLERY,

CHAINS, RINGS, LOCKETS, BROOCHES, EARRINGS, STUDS, &c

## GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES,

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES, in all colours.

FANCY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

AT M. BRESLAUER AND CO.'S

30, MEDOWS STREET (OPPOSITE THE OLD BANK OF BOMBAY.)

## MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce a FRESH ARRIVAL of choice and fashionable Millinery, &c., viz. :—

"*Dress Bonnets and Hats,*" "Coloured Gauze Veils, Superior Kid Gloves.'
*Coarse Straw Hats* untrimmed "White and Coloured," "Ball Dresses."
New Coloured Muslins, Prints and Brilliants, Ball Room Fans.
White Muslins, Polonaizes "*Ready Made,*" "White Kid Boots."
"Linen Cuffs and Collars, in the newest shapes, Plain and Trimmed.
Silk and Satin Evening Dresses, Hair Chignons "newest Styles."
"*French Corsets,*" "*Nursing Stays,*" Ladies' Fancy Garters, Tortoise Shell Combs.
Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Ladies White and Black Silk Stockings.
Coloured Gauze Veils, Crinolines, Crinolettes, Flounced Muslin Skirts.
Silks, Satins, Serges, &c., Boys' White Silk and Blue Serge Suits.
Infants' Cloaks and Pelisses.
Infants' Hoods White and Coloured, Baby's Bibs, Warm Gaiters for children.
White Satin Shoes and Boots, White Kid Boots.
Black Cloth Polonaizes and Jacquettes, Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, latest styles.
Hair Chignons newest style, Flowers, Gold, Silver, &c., in great variety.
"*Travelling Dresses in the latest styles.*"

Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay,
March 1875.

## FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW ASSORTMENT OF—

LAMP CLOCKS, one year guarantee ................................ Rs. 30

In drawing the attention of the Public to these Clocks, Messrs. F. L. & Co. can with certainty say that there is not another Clock which possesses its advantages, both as a good timekeeper by day and night, and as an ornamental lamp in the drawing-room. On account of its mild and mellow light it should always be found in a sick room. The facility with which this Clock can be packed in a case, and carried, enables it to be used by travellers with great convenience when putting up at dak bungalows or at an hotel.

SILVER HUNTING or SEMI-HUNTING LEVER WATCHES ................ Rs. 50

These Watches are the celebrated Rs. 50 watches, manufactured only by Messrs. F. L. & Co. It is unnecessary to go into the details of the excellence of these Watches, as their numerous purchasers can fully testify to their value as good timekeepers.

FAVRE, LEUBA'S ROUND BRASS TRAVELLING TIME-PIECES ............ Rs. 40

The movement of these Time-pieces is nothing else than that of a large Watch on the Lever principle of very superior workmanship.

OIEL DE BOEUF TIME-PIECES ................................ Rs. 40

These have exactly the same movements as the above Timepieces in a black wooden frame with a 7 inch dial, and would suit an office or dining room.

*Both the above Time-pieces are 8 day and guaranteed for one year.*

The well-known CHRONOGRAPHS ................................ Rs. 60

The second hand can be stopped and made to jump back, in cases of false start, to the starting point.

A large assortment of MARBLE CLOCKS and MUSICAL BOXES always on hand.

LIQUIDATION OF JEWELLERY STILL CONTINUES.

## MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold Spectacles with Case | Rs. 30 | Gold Eyeglasses | Rs. 35 |
| Steel Spectacles with Case | ,, 16 | Steel Eyeglasses | ,, 16 |

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

## NOTICES.

### WHEELER AND WILSON'S

GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table | Rs. 105 |
| No. 1 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases | ,, 112 |
| No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table | ,, 95 |
| No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table | ,, 90 |
| No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case | ,, 130 |
| No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do. | ,, 135 |
| No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do. | ,, 135 |
| No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do. | ,, 140 |
| No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished | ,, 165 |
| No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work | ,, 115 |
| No. 6 Machine, for heavy Leather Work | ,, 115 |

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

Cottons manufactured by the Williamantic Company of New York, also by Coats and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen .......... ,, 2

Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours .......... ,, 9

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

### BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for

SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS

In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

### BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.

Are the only Pills which contain

LEPTANDRIN and PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul, and they are

EASY TO TAKE.

### IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,

MURRAY and LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN and KEMP,
NEW YORK.

General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay, Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co., Calcutta.
Sub-Agents—BHAIMEA and HIPTOOLA, Nos. 17 and 29 near Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

## NOTICES.

### HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

*CASH PRICES.*

| | Rs. | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bracelets, all Gold, stiff or flexible bands, and for Portraits | 60 | to | 250 |
| ,, elegant, enamelled and set with Coral, Pearls, Turquoise, &c. | 70 | to | 200 |
| ,, handsome, for evening wear, enamelled in colours, and set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, &c. | 200 | to | 1,200 |
| ,, of Hair, neatly mounted in Gold | 20 | to | 70 |
| ,, Silver mounted, Pebble, and Malachite | 10 | to | 45 |
| Brooches, plain Gold, for morning wear | 25 | to | 110 |
| ,, for Dress, enamelled, and set with stones more or less valuable | 40 | to | 1,000 |
| ,, for Miniatures, revolving (also with cameo on one side) | 40 | to | 110 |
| ,, exquisitely carved Onyx and Shel Cameos | 50 | to | 180 |
| ,, of designs, for Archery and Croquet Prizes | 50 | to | 100 |
| ,, Mourning, black enamelled, with appropriate emblems | 40 | to | 80 |

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

HAMILTON & CO.

*UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.*

THE PATENT

### VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

| *FOR DESTROYING* | *FOR DISINFECTING* |
|---|---|
| RATS, SNAKES, | HOSPITALS, VESSELS, |
| REPTILES, INSECTS, | DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING |
| &c., &c., &c. | CLOTHES. |

*For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.*

*For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.*

*For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.*

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS :

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY :

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

*A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.*

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

### COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the ·450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms, or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 14, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

## NOTICES.

*BY SPECIAL REQUEST.*

### THE GLASS-BLOWERS

WILL RE-OPEN AT THE FRAMJEE CAWASJEE INSTITUTE.

On FRIDAY and SATURDAY the 2nd and 3rd April 1875. Also on SATURDAY at 3 o'clock.

At each exhibition a beautiful glass case containing a splendid collection of works of Art made of glass, valued Rs. 50, and a large number of other prizes will be given away.

Admission Rs. 1 and 8 annas. Children ½ price to hall only. Doors open at 8-30 commences at 9. Trams after each exhibition. On account of the late crowded houses there will be a separate Oentrance for ladies.

### D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST."

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1st.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3rd.

Reserved Tickets at SOUNDY'S

FOR SALE, at the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, Byculla.

Maps of the REWA KANTA DISTRICT on the scale of 2 miles to an inch.

| PRICE PER COPY. | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Unmounted in 2 Sheets | 5 4 |
| Mounted in one Sheet | 8 4 |

L. C. BARTON, LIEUT.-COLONEL
Political Agent, Rewa Kanta.

### THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH DERBY SWEEPS, 1875.

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 100 (One Hundred) each.
No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (Ten) each.

WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN

On 21st MAY.

*Applications and remittances to be made to the*

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa Derby Sweeps, Umballa.

*N. B.* Please write Legibly.

Full particulars every Tuesday.

TENDERS are INVITED by the ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, for the CONSTRUCTION of MILL PREMISES and MASONRY TANK on the site chosen for the Company's Mill—on application at the Office of the Company full particulars will be given, and copies of the specifications and forms of tender furnished to intending contractors on payment of rupees five. Separate tenders must be filled up and returned sealed and endorsed respectively "Tender for Mill premises" and "Tender for Tank" on the 29th March 1875, at or before twelve o'clock. The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Local Committee,
JAMES H. LATIMER, Secretary.

March 18th, 1875.

NOTICE.—The time for receiving the above Tenders is extended to 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, 2nd April.

### NOTICE.

BURJORJEE NUSSERWANJEE.
VICTORIA TOY-SHOP.
No. 7, Meadow Street, Fort.

EMPORIUM OF NOVELTIES.

Being desirous of closing business, the undersigned has decided upon disposing of his goods on the "Art Union Principle" by allotting two tickets for a Rupee. Each person will, by this arrangement, have two chances and for each chance he may get a valuable prize.

Commencing daily from 12 a.m. till 7 p.m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that HARRY HOUGH, of No. 10, Palmer Street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales in Australia, Gentleman, deceased, died on the 5th day of July 1874 at St. Vincent's Hospital in Sydney, aforesaid and Letters of Administration (with the last Will and Testament annexed) of his Estate and Effects were on the 13th day of March 1875, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to FREDERICK YORKE SMITH, one of the Solicitors of the said High Court, as Attorney to THOMAS SALTER and ANDREW HARDIE McCULLOCK, the Executors named in the said Will. All persons having any claim against the Estate of the said Harry Hough, are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims in writing within one month from the date hereof to us at our Office, at 12, Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, at the expiration of which period the said Frederick Yorke Smith will remit the assets of the Estate of the said Harry Hough, deceased, to the Executors aforesaid in Sydney, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.—Dated this 17th day of March 1875.

FLETCHER, SMITH.
Attornies to the Administrator.

*Recently Published Rs. 24.*

THE

### INDIA DIRECTORY

For the guidance of Commanders of Steamers and Sailing Vessels containing

The EAST INDIES and interadjacent Ports of Africa and South America. Revised, extended, and illustrated with Charts of Winds, Currents, Passages, Variation and Tides, by Commander A. D. Taylor F. R. G. S. late Indian Navy.

THACKER, VINING & CO.

*Two Volumes* 8 vo. *Rs.* 17-8-0.

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### TABLE LINEN.

GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT. MANGALORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 ft. by 6 | each...Rs. | 4 8 | 7 ft. by 12 | each...Rs. | 10 4 |
| 6 ft. by 8 | ,, ... ,, | 6 8 | 8½ ft. by 8½ | ,, ... ,, | 8 0 |
| 7 ft. by 7 | ,, ... ,, | 6 0 | 8½ ft. by 10 | ,, ... ,, | 10 0 |
| 7 ft. by 9 | ,, ... ,, | 7 12 | 8½ ft. by 15 | ,, ... ,, | 15 0 |
| 7 ft. by 10 | ,, ... ,, | 8 10 | 10 ft. by 10 | ,, ... ,, | 12 8 |
| 7 ft. by 10½ | ,, ... ,, | 9 0 | | | |

DIAMOND PATTERN.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 ft. by 6 | each...Rs. | 3 8 | 7½ ft. by 9 | each...Rs. | 6 0 |
| 6½ ft. by 6½ | ,, ... ,, | 4 4 | 7½ ft. by 10 | ,, ... ,, | 6 10 |
| 6 ft. by 8 | ,, ... ,, | 4 10 | 7½ ft. by 12 | ,, ... ,, | 8 0 |
| 6 ft. by 9 | ,, ... ,, | 5 4 | 7½ ft. by 13 | ,, ... ,, | 8 12 |
| 7½ ft. by 7½ | ,, ... ,, | 5 0 | | | |

### TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

20 in. by 20 per doz...Rs. 4 8 | 24 in. by 24 per doz...Rs. 5 8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

20 in. by 20 per doz...Rs. 4 12 | 24 in. by 24 per doz...Rs. 3 12

### TOWELS.

32 in. by 32 per doz...Rs. 8 8 | 32 in. by 45 per doz...Rs. 11 0
24 in. by 34 ,, ,, 9 8 | 32 in. by 64 ,, ,, 14 8

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| | | | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 Table Spoons | 30 ozs. at | 6s. 2d. | | 9 | 5 | 0 |
| 12 Dessert ditto | 20 ,, | 6s. 2d. | | 6 | 3 | 4 |
| 12 Table Forks | 30 ,, | 6s. 2d. | | 9 | 5 | 0 |
| 12 Dessert ditto | 20 ,, | 6s. 2d. | | 6 | 3 | 4 |
| 2 Gravy Spoons | 10 ,, | 6s. 2d. | | 3 | 1 | 8 |
| 1 Soup Ladle | 9 ,, | 6s. 2d. | | 2 | 15 | 6 |
| 4 Sauce ditto | 10 ,, | 6s. 8d. | | 3 | 6 | 8 |
| 4 Salt Spoons | | | | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 12 Tea ditto | 10 ,, | 6s. 8d. | | 3 | 6 | 8 |
| 1 pair Sugar Tongs | | | | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| | | | | £45 | 4 | 2 |

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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 31st March, 1875.

Yesterday's Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet but unchanged, sales 10,000 bales, prices both on the spot and to arrive being unaltered. This morning's market, notwithstanding a decline of ⅛ in New York futures, is reported quiet but steady, on the spot prices of shipments declining, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 39,000. The American figures are :—

| | 1875. | 1874 | 1873 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Four days' receipts | 28,000 | 32,000 | 24,000 |
| " Exports to U. K. | 15,000 | 20,000 | 13,000 |
| Tl. receipts since 1st Sept. | 3,164,000 | 3,392,000 | 3,031,000 |
| " Exports to U. K. do. | 1,382,000 | 1,384,000 | 1,290,000 |

The daily receipts are now beginning to lose their influence to a great extent, a total crop of somewhere about 3,850,000 being evidently regarded in Liverpool as a foregone conclusion; and we must therefore look to other causes for any movements in the market. Pending advices respecting preparations for the next crop, the most important influence will naturally be the rate of supply in Liverpool, and at the moment arrivals there are on a scale which must encourage an easier feeling. Yesterday's Manchester market was said to show a hardening tendency, and if maintained this would unquestionably have a strengthening influence, one of the weakest points in the position for some-time back having been the dragging state of trade in Manchester, but the condition of the Piece Goods markets on this side of Suez affords little hope of an improvement.

Consols this morning are quoted at 92⅞ presumably for next account—French Rentes at 102½. Bar Silver has advanced to 57⅜ per oz., but this may arise from one of two causes, a demand for shipment to this side, or the prospect of reduced supplies. Gold in New York has dropped from 117 to 115.

Sterling Exchange here has continued firm to-day, and quotations are 1/32d. higher. The general feeling, however, is not stronger, on the contrary sellers of private papers have to a great extent withdrawn from the market, and an idea prevails that we have now about touched the top. Whether this proves to be the case or not, there can be no question that the position of the market as it at present stands does not favour a further advance. A temporary scarcity of funds amongst some of the exchange banks has been manifested, but the effect of this has been fully met by the extent of the rise, and, as the scarcity is likely to diminish, now that March cotton shipments are being completed, there is no reason to look for the advance in exchange being permanent. Next week will bring us out Council drafts for half a million sterling, to be followed by similar amounts every fortnight, and this alone is good ground for expecting easy money. Moreover sufficient allowance is not generally made for the position we now stand in as regards our Cotton crop. Shipments this year have been pushed forward more rapidly than in any previous season and our requirements up to the monsoon will therefore be so much smaller. Periods of temporary firmness we may, and probably shall have, but the nearer we get to the slack season the closer we must be to extreme ease in money and a consequent collapse in sterling exchange, unless something of quite an outside character intervenes to turn the tide of affairs. In time like the present there is a tendency to forget the previous course of the market, but the fact exists that at about the busiest part of the season exchange is lower than was at the opening, and the reasons for this decline, not only still exist but are in themselves cumulative. We quote to-day :—

Bank Bills on demand ......1s. 10 5/32d ......per rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...1s 10 19/32d. "
Credits 3 months' sight...1s. 10 17/32d. "
Documents 3 months' sight...1s. 10 9/16 to 19/32d. "

On Calcutta there has been less pressure to sell, and we now quote demand ¼, and 60 days' sight 1½ per cent. discount. In Government Paper there is still little doing, and quotations are purely nominal.

Shares are firmer all round, especially Spinning Companies, in which the depression previously was most marked.

Cotton is quiet with an easier tendency. A small business has been done at about yesterday's prices, sufficient to support the market for the moment, but unless we have better accounts from home a decline seems likely.

Freights get duller daily. By Steamer relets have been done to-day at £1-16-3, and forward engagements could be made at £2. Sailing vessels are equally depressed, Wooden ships £1-15 to £1 17-6, Iron £2 per ton.

Piece Goods are very quiet without change in rates. For white Jacconets there is still an enquiry, but most descriptions are lower to sell in quantity.

## BANKS.

| No. of Shares | Noml. value psh. | Paid up. | Last dividend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 5 p.ct. | Agra Bank | 88 |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 7½ pct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,410 |
| 20,000 | 500 | all | 5p. ct. | Do of Bombay New | 722½ |
| 5,250 | 1,000 | all | 6 p.ct. | Do of Madras | 1,180 |
| 30,000 | 250 | all | 8 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China | 300 |
| 40,000 | 281¼ | all | Nil | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 275 |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | 5 pct. | Chartered Bank of India & China | 175 |
| 40 000 | 250 | 155 | 5 p.ct. | National Bank of India | 116 |
| 60,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 475 |

## PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 100ps. | Akbar Cotton Press Co | 1,500 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 50 do | Albert Co. Kurrachee | 690 |
| 100 | 50 | all | 18p.ct | Albert Ginning Co | 650 |
| 250 | 1,000 | [illegible] | ... | Alfred Mills Co | 1,100 |
| 150 | 2,000 | 11,000 | 2 0ps | Apollo Press Co | 3,350 |
| 175 | 1,000 | all | ... | Bellary | 615 |
| 155 | 500 | all | 60p.s. | Berar Company (New) | 545 |
| 200 | 2,000 | all | 200ps. | Bombay Press Co | 1,325 |
| 200 | 500 | all | 50 p.s | Do New | 350 |
| 1,400 | 250 | all | 6½ p.c. | Broach Cotton Co | 150 |
| 400 | 1,500 | all | 17½ps. | Carwar Company | 700 |
| 230 | 250 | all | ... | Coconada Press Co | 130 |
| 500 | 1,880 | all | 175ps | Colaba Press Co | 3,700 |
| 500 | 300 | all | Nil | Dhollera P. & G. Co. | 200 |
| 352 | 1,000 | all | ... | East India Press Co | 1,050 |
| 150 | 8,500 | all | 200 | Fort Press Co | 3,100 |
| 300 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 15 p | Framji Cowasji Press Co | 350 |
| 300 | 1,000 | all | 100 p | French Press Co | 435 |
| 1150 | ... | 1,400 | 100 p | Imperial Press Co | 400 |
| 3125 | 400 | 350 | 60 p | Mofussil Press & G. Co. | 425 |
| 600 | 2,000 | 5000 | ... | Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld | 1,500 |
| 120 | ... | 1,500 | 250 p | Prince of Wales Press | 1,200 |
| 370 | 5,000 | all | 100 p | Sassoon Press Co | 550 |
| 400 | 500 | 750 | 135 p | Scinde Press Co | 405 |
| 100 | 1,000 | 750 | ... | Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited | 825 |
| 150 | 850 | all | 12 p.ct | Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co | 1,000 |
| 450 | 1,000 | all | 100ps* | Volkart's United Press Co. | 900 |

* Per share for the half year.

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,250 | all | 150* | Alexandra Spinning | 1,500 |
| 500 | 5,500 | all | 200* | Alliance Spinning | 2,900 |
| 300 | 2,000 | 500 | ... | Bhownuggar M. & P. Co | 1,750 |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | 100 | Bombay United | 1,070 ex |
| 2400 | 150 | 150 | 10* | Broach Mills | 200 |
| 900 | 1,000 | 750 | ... | Colaba Spinning | 1,000 |
| 2,500 | 2,000 | all | 100p.s | Dhurumsey Spinning | 1,325 |
| 1,500 | 1,250 | all | 125p.s | Fleming S. & W. Co | 1,120 |
| 1,400 | 1,000 | all | 115ps | Great Eastern | 1,250 |
| 700 | 1,000 | all | ... | Hindustan S. & W. Co | 1,075 |
| 750 | 1,000 | all | 115p.s | Jewraj Balloo Mills | 1,175 |
| ...... | ... | 800 | ... | Khandeish Spinning | 1,125 |
| 300 | 1,250 | all | Nil | Madras Spinning | 1,200 |
| ...... | ... | 500 | ... | Madras U. Spinning | 1,000 |
| 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 65 | Manockji Petit's | 1,180 |
| 1,050 | 1,000 | all | 200ps* | Morarjee Spinning | 1,200 |
| 4,000 | 625 | all | 68* | Oriental | 705 |
| 600 | 1,250 | 250 | ... | Prince of Wales Spinning | 755 |
| 10 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200p.s | Soonderdas Spinning | 1,100 |
| 500 | 1,000 | 250 | 31½p.s | Do. do. 1/4 share | 270 |

* Per share for the half-year.

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ...... | £1 | 218-8 5 | 5 p.c | G.I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | 244 |
| ...... | £20 | 113 14 6 | do. | Do. New £20 Shares | 126 |
| ...... | £10 | 65 7 3 | do. | Ditto | 72 |
| ...... | £20 | 21 13 1 | do. | Ditto | 32 |
| ...... | £100 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co | 1,100 |
| ...... | £18 | 96 15 | do. | Do. New £18 Shares | 220 |

## LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 5,000 | all | 60 | Colaba Land Co | 1,205 |
| 7,500 | 150 | all | ... | Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld. | 120 |
| 1,750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 20p.s. | Mazagon Land | 1,100 |
| 6,000 | 1,400 | all | 15p.s | Port Canning Land Company, Limited | 245 |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000 | 12,500 | 1,500 | 240ps. | Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation | 1,725 |
| 1,000 | 50 | all | 15p.ct | Bombay Gas Company | 65 |
| 500 | 500 | 300 | 27p.ct | Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld. | 120 |
| 2,150 | 200 | 100 | 8 p.c. | Malabar Company Ld | 100 |
| 4,000 | 50 | all | 4 p. c | Mechanics' Build'g Co | 18 |
| 1,100 | 500 | all | 7 p. c | Treacher & Co | 390 |
| ...... | 250 | all | 40 ps | Viegas Patent Slip Co | 40 |

## BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | | Date of L'dation | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ...... | 50 | 12½ | ... | Bank of China | 1 |
| ...... | ... | ... | ... | East India Bank | 1 |
| ...... | 2 | 13 | Feb. '67 | Indian Peninsula | 1 |

## BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 27th March 1875.
Open 428½ Miles.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 47,442 | 0 | 0 |
| Merchandize | 99,497 | 0 | 0 |
| Telegraph | 880 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 1,47,819 | 0 | 0 |

Corresponding week in March 1874.
Open 411½ Miles.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 51,384 | 0 | 0 |
| Merchandize | 1,19,203 | 0 | 0 |
| Earth Trains | 961 | 0 | 0 |
| Electric Telegraph | 977 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 1,72,525 | 0 | 0 |
| Decrease Rs. | 24,706 | 0 | 0 |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Italian s s Sumatra, left Aden at noon yesterday, for Bombay.

The Schooner Mamudy, 53 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 30th instant from Mozambique via Goa, with a general cargo, and one deck passenger.

The barque Emanuel, 614 tons, Captain Cunco, arrived in harbour on the 30th instant from Newcastle (November 7th), with a cargo of 1,056 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The ship Blair Athell, 1,697 tons, Captain A Taylor, arrived in harbour on the 30th instant from Calcutta (March 21st), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W Nicol & Co.

The ship Sandringham, 1,167 tons, Captain G Boyd, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (November 26th), with a cargo of 1,204 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W Nicol & Co.

The s s Historian, 1,202 tons, Captain W Wallace, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (March 21st), with general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Wallace & Co.

The barque William Jackson, 897 tons, Captain Auld, arrived in harbour yesterday from Greenock (October 7th), with a cargo of 1,105 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir & Co.

The s s Excelsior, 917 tons, Captain John Joss, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hartpool (February 22nd), calling at Malta, Port Said, and Suez, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of sleepers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Mackinlay Simpson & Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Busheer, 538 tons, Captain J Smith, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Vingorla.—Lieut J L Fixott, Col Seaton, Dr and Mrs Day and child. For different ports—Eighteen deck passengers.

### ARRIVALS.

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | Blair Athell | Taylor | Calcutta, Mar 21. |
| | Emanuel | Cunco | Newcastle, Nov 7. |
| | Mamudy | Nacoda | Mozambique, Jan 21. |
| 31 | Excelsior (s) | Joss | Hartpool, Feb 22. |
| | Historian (s) | Wallace | Rangoon, Mar 21. |
| | Sandringham | Boyd | Liverpool, Nov 26. |
| | Wm. Jackson | Auld | Greenock, Oct 7. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | Marcia (s) | Dinsdale | Marseilles. |
| | Busheer (s) | Smith | Coast & Carwar. |

The Steamer Persia, Merello, to Genoa, &c, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Excelsior, to Port Said.
Ship Staffa, to Liverpool or Havre.
Barque Schah Jehan, to Coast & Calcutta.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.
26 Avagyee (s)..........James..........Moulmein, Mar 16.
27 Oriental (s)..........Morly..........Moulmein, Mar 18.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.
26 Malwa (s) .......... .......... ..........
Kengon.......... .......... ..........
27 Canara (s).......... .......... ..........
Star of India .......... .......... ..........
Challenge.......... .......... ..........
Viscount .......... .......... ..........
Olivier Madeleine.......... .......... ..........

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.
26 El Dorado (s).......... .......... London.
27 Asia (s).......... .......... Bombay.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—March 31.

For Liverpool.

Steuart Fahneman, 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Cape Verde, 664 bales cotton, W and A Graham & Co; 250 bales cotton, Stearn Hobart & Co.
Mary Stenhouse, 4,500 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon & Co.
Helen Scott, 400 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 100 bales cotton Greaves Cotton & Co.
Royal Alexandra, 720 cwts myrabollams, Lyon & Co.
Acton s, 6 cases shawls, Luckmed ss Kimjee & Co; 350 cwts rape seed, Knoop & Co; 902½ cwts linseed, Moojee Nusserwanjee & Co; 250 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 75 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co.
Clive s, 1,399½ bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Sceptre s, 1,600½ cwts linseed, Killick Nixon & Co; 3,199½ cwts linseed, Wallace & Co.
Parsana s, 79 cwts coir yarn, Jewraz Jaitha; 602 cwts hemp, Lawrence & Co; 157½ cwts hemp, Khattow Mathoora; 421½ cwts sursee seed and 150 cwts linseed, Currimbhoy Heerjee; 450 cwts linseed, Mooljee Jaitha & Co; 150 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten; 300 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co; 110 cwts horns, Hassum Noormahomed; 644½ cwts rapeseed, Becherdass Ambaidass; 492 cwts myrabollams, Remington & Co; 157½ cwts coffee, T Khetsee; 14 bales wool, Bhanjee Topen; 48 bales wool, Govindjee Canjee; 103 bales cotton, Narrondass Rajaram; 110 cwts horns, Hassum Noor Mhamed.
Yeddo s, 700 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Ardgowan, 3 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co.
Melmesby, 90 cwts coir yarn, Telub Arbee.
Timor s, 2,400 cwts wheat, H Allarakia, H Essac.
Caledonia s, 25 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co; 100 bales wool, Hurridass Ruttonsey.

For London.

Prince Solty Koff s, 200 bales hides, Abdoolreman Ahmed; 3 bales hides, Suriff Durvesh; 2 bundles E teeth, Hajeebhoy Adomjee.
St George s, 357½ cwts myrabollams, W Nicol & Co; 320 cwts linseed, Fazul Mahomed Dama.
Hydaspes s, 71 packages coolinjon, H Abdoola Esmaill & Co; 50 bales cotton, Leone Jahier & Co.

For New York.

Africana, 1,500 cwts linseed, Finlay Scott & Co; 247½ cwts musterseed, & 30 cwts linseed, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

For Havre.

Lowell, 1,000 bales cotton, Vinay & Co.
Tabor, 200 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

For Reval.

Amcott s, 294 cwts coffee, Volkart Brothers.

For Odessa.

Odessa s, 67 bags coffee & 189 bags pepper, B I S N Co.
Rainton s, 30 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co; 400 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co; 1,000 bales cotton Vinay & Co.
Kund s, 200 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.
Octavia, 100 bales cotton, Clason & Co.

For Marseilles.

Kate s, 2 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
John Howard s, 86 cwts caster seed, & 750 cwts teel seed, Finlay Scott & Co.
Khasgar s, 3,750 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

For Genoa.

Khasgar s, 96 cwts coffee, Leone Jahier & Co.

For Venice.

Khasgar s, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Memfi s, 25 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co; 100 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.

For Trieste.

Memfi s, 200 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co; 100 bales cotton, B I S N Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 150 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co; 150 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co; 300 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co; 100 bales cotton, Dewjee Dossa; 50 bales cotton Nusserwanjee Manuckjee & Co.
Khasgar s, 250 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co.

For Malta.

North Tyne s, 400 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

For Port Said.

Svend s, 1,000 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

For Amsterdam.

Frank Carwell, 300 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

For Hongkong.

Lombardy s, 106 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co; 70 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram, 9 cases sharkfins, Peerbhoy Damjee; 9 cases peacock feathers, Curreem Hajeebhoy.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Dy Surgeon General J M S Fogo, British Medical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate.

Asst. Commy, and Hon. Lieut P Walsh, Ordnance Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

Lieut Col W R Alexander, staff corps, Commdt 1st Regt Sind Horse, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate.

Colonel W G Mainwaring, staff corps, Commdt 39th Regt No 2 (Jacobabad Rifles), is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

Major C E Fisher, staff corps, Dy Settlement officer, Sind, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year from date of departure after the 25th April next.

Major J O Travers, 17th Foot, Staff Bengal Army, Captain T H Campbell, Madras Infantry, Captain D M Neill, Madras Staff Corps, and Conductor M Maloney, Public Works Department, Bengal, are allowed to proceed to Europe on Medical Certificate.

The Services of the undermentioned officers of the Royal Engineers are placed at the disposal of the Government for employment in the Public Works Department :—Lieut H D Oliver, R E, Lieut W H Bowyer, R E., Lieut C L Young, RE., Lieut G Davidson, R E., Lieut W J Lister, R E., and Lieut G W Sullivan, R E.

ARRIVALS.—March 28.

Hawley, Lieut-Col, Bengal 1/14th Regt, on leave, from Seetapore

March 30.

Moore, Captain, Bengal 12th Cavalry, on sick leave, from Peshawur.
Robison, Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Aurungabad.

DEPARTURES—March 31.

Fixott, Lieut, Bombay Royal Artillery, to join, to Belgaum.
Helenday, Surg Major, Bombay 5th Regt N L I, on leave, to Belgaum.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

### DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

| | Date. | Mail closes. | After packet |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | April 5 | 6-30 P.M. | 7 P.M. |
| Kurrachee | " 2 | 11 A.M. | 12 A.M. |
| Persian Gulf via Kurrachee. | " 2 | 11 A.M. | 12 A.M. |
| Australian | " 3 | 3-30 P.M. | No after packet. |
| China | " 12 | 3-30 P.M. | |
| Mauritius and Reunion | " 12 | 6-30 P.M. | 7 P.M. |
| Zanzibar, &c. | " 12 | 6-30 P.M. | 7 P.M. |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

### EUROPE.

DEATH.

KEENE—February 28th, at Bayswater, London, Robert Sherer aged 17 years and 11 months, third son of H. G. Keene, Esq. Judge of Agra.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

POTTER—March 25th, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. C. W. Potter, Scinde, Panjab and Delhi Railway, of a daughter.
SHORTLAND—March 21st, at "Clone's Cottage," Coonoor, the wife of D. V. Shortland, Captain, Royal Artillery, of a son.
WARING—March 25th, at Mahableshwar, the wife of Captain H. Waring, 2nd Queen's Royal Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WILKINSON—WOODFORD—March 23rd, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. Crawford Bromehead, Captain A. R. Wilkinson, Bengal Infantry, to Florence, eldest daughter of C. Osmond Woodford, M.D., F.R.C.S.

DEATH.

ROSS—March 24th, at 23, Park Street, Mrs. M. L. Ross, widow of the late J. R. B. Ross.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

# The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1875.

The case of the two young women, Amelia Couch and Caroline Hand, who seem to have been suddenly aroused to the importance of the step they had taken in allying themselves with the two Mahomedan camel-drivers, Merbhan and Jumma Khan, presents a view of modern English life among the lower classes which is not without interest. One-half the English people, like the rest of the world, have without doubt but a very limited notion of how the other half gain their living; and in the instance of these two young women, who are now under the charge of a Bombay police superintendent, some insight may be gained into the difficulties which surround the working classes who form so large a portion of the English nation, the wealthiest and most industrious people on the face of the earth. Both of the women appear to have gone to Australia about the same time and to have been in service there when they met the two Mahomedans. Neither of them could therefore have been in want; they seem to have been simply allured by the display of wealth that the two Mahomedans appeared in their eyes to possess. The want of education that the girls have shown is very clearly demonstrated in the readiness with which they went through a marriage ceremony which, it might be presumed, the most ill-informed English girl would at once know was only a farce. Both of the women came from Cornwall; but though amongst Cornish miners ignorance may be expected to be found, yet few Englishmen would be prepared to believe that two Englishwomen, one twenty-two and the other twenty-four years of age, would be ready to admit, as these two did, that they believed themselves to be married to these two Mahomedans because they each possessed a certificate signed by some person who professed himself to be a Christian minister, and who probably performed the farcical proceeding of marrying them in some out-of-the-way place where no honest eyes were likely to intrude. From the account that the women have themselves given of the connection with these men there can be no doubt that Merbhan and Jumma Khan bribed some base fellow in Adelaide to persuade these ignorant women that by going through the ceremony he himself concocted they would become their wives; and after succeeding so far it was easy to lead them to believe that they were going to reside within British territory in India, and so they were induced to leave Australia, and doubtless thought that in India they would be as grand ladies as duchesses are in England. They have been saved, however, at the last moment from the fate that would certainly have met them had they once crossed the borders and passed the hills into Candahar, which appears to have been the locality destined to receive them.

These two women were thrown upon the world, one at fourteen and the other at fifteen years of age, and by some means at that age emigrated to Australia, and during the seven years they had been there they seem to have nearly lost trace of their parents and friends in England; they had no one to consult or to advise them, and apparently each one inspired the other with courage to take the leap in the dark, in allying themselves with two Mahomedans: the consequences of which they obtained some slight knowledge of when they got to Kurrachee. There are doubtless many thousands of young English girls similarly placed who must needs work for themselves at the earliest possible age, and we have now before us an episode in the lives of this class of people varied by the strange alliance of these two women with two Mahomedans, which they have formed because of the allurements held out that riches were in store for them if they once reached India. It is not often that the inner life of the lower classes of English people is thus laid bare, showing not only the severity and hardness of their lot, but also at the same time the negligent indifference of the English Government in permitting large numbers of young women to be annually cast friendless on the world, separated at very early ages, perhaps for ever, from their parents at home, entirely devoid of education enough to protect them against the commonest wiles of schemers, and, through being unable to write, prevented from obtaining advice by communicating with their friends at home. Emigration on an intelligible scale and with definite objects in view has yet to be begun at home; the haphazard plans hitherto adopted are quite inadequate to the pressing wants of an over-populated country like England, where the disparity of the sexes is marked by the surplus of nine hundred thousand women for whom no husbands can be found, and who with difficulty can procure the means wherewith to subsist.

Far away as these two women are from the place they might call their home, they have probably met with more sympathy and protection under English rule in India than they would have obtained under English rule in Australia. There they might have formed a misalliance, the consequences of which they would have felt without being able so readily to escape from it as they have done here. But for all that the Government of India has no very tender consideration for European vagrants, mercifully providing for their immediate wants by incarcerating them in the Common Jail, and allowing them to be slowly devoured there by hope deferred, and, surviving that course of mental discipline, they are deported "home," a place that to many vagrants must have lost its associations.

These two Englishwomen, having determined no longer to remain with their Mahomedan acquaintances, against whom no legal process can be taken, and having no means of support, are now vagrants, and the Government will no doubt dispose of the difficulty which has arisen on this point by sending them back to Australia. There can be no better course than this to take, nor does there seem to be any other alternative. The idea that some employment may be found for the women in this country cannot long be entertained; every one is aware that it would be futile to detain them here with that object in view.

The incident that has occurred to these women may be repeated on some future occasion, but without the same termination; for in these days, when Mahomedans from India find their way to Australia, they may meet there with English girls as ready as Amelia Couch and Caroline Hand to engage in an adventure similar to theirs, and there is no guarantee that other girls would have better education than these two, or that they would have the same opportunities as these have had of escaping from the consequences of their folly. If any of these young English girls should happen to be allured over the frontiers into Afghanistan the Government might be involved in some difficulties in seeking to rescue them. Some measures might, therefore, be taken to prevent English girls from going beyond British territories with men who are not British subjects, and over whom the British Government have no control. It may seem an extravagant assumption to suppose that the misfortune is likely to overtake many English girls of becoming the wives of Mahomedans in Afghanistan or elsewhere; but so long as steam vessels will take Mahomedans as well as any one else to Australia, and so long as women like Amelia Couch and Caroline Hand are only representatives of a large class of English women, any one of whom may be disposed to a similarly adventurous course of life, the Government would be exercising only the most ordinary prudence by making the repetition of an adventure like theirs with the Mahomedans as difficult as possible to be embarked in.

## NOTE OF THE DAY.

Yesterday, at the meeting of the Legislative Council, Bill No. 2 of 1874, to amend Act No. I. of 1865, was read a second and third time and passed. Formerly, upon the introduction of a new or a revised settlement, an occupier was bound to give notice of his willingness to continue to hold his land under the altered terms of settlement, or the contrary, before the 31st March; and as a settlement was not infrequently promulgated in or about March, the landholder had often very little time—in some instances, apparently, not more than a few minutes—to make up his mind about quitting his land or retaining it. Naturally such a system, to put it mildly, was productive of great inconvenience. The Bill passed yesterday, however, will have the effect of making matters a little more comfortable for landholders; and we make its acquaintance with considerable pleasure, not only for the good it is likely to do the ryots, but for the further proof which it furnishes of the Bombay Government's lately-born desire to deal justly with the land occupiers of this Presidency. Under the Bill, a landholder will have several months, in the first place, to consider whether or not he can retain his land under the terms of a new or revised settlement; and if he cannot make up his mind by the 5th June, he may experiment with his land and the new rates of assessment until the 31st March in the following year, when he may, if he chooses, throw up his land and have the difference between the old and the new rates of assessment allowed in his favour. The Bill seems to us to be liberal in intention, and we have little doubt it will prove to be so in effect.

Cholera is said to be increasing in Galle.

The head-quarters and four companies of the 39th Native Infantry left Rangoon on the 21st for Tonghoo, and a company of H. M.'s 21st Fusiliers is under orders to proceed to Bassein.

It is understood that the ultimatum to the King of Burma, of which Sir Douglas Forsyth will be the bearer, leaves His Majesty but a very few days to decide between complete acquiescence in the demands of the Indian Government and war.

On and after the 1st of April money for money-orders payable in Germany the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and Heligoland, will be received at any Indian post office. The money-orders will be issued from the Munich post office on advices sent by each mail from India.

During the absence of the Governor-General in Council from Calcutta, the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, Colonel B. E. Bacon, will have charge of that portion of the Home Department which is left at the Presidency.

Cholera has continued for some weeks past in Colombo, and from latest accounts does not seem to be abating at all, but on the contrary to be on the increase. The *Ceylon Times* of March 23rd says:—Since our last summary (18th) there have been 66 cases of cholera and 29 deaths. This makes a total of 405 cases and 238 deaths.

His Highness Scindia left for Poona yesterday accompanied by Mr. Venayek Wassoodeojee, Oriental Translator to Government. From Poona His Highness will go to Mahableshwur and thence return to Poona and go to Punderpore. He will then leave for Gwalior. Mr. Venayekrao Wassoodeojee accompanies him to all those places with the permission of Government.

A correspondent writes to the *Englishman* that Burdwan was visited last Wednesday afternoon by a hail-storm of exceptional severity. It is described as having simply rained large lumps of ice, and the size of some of the stones, two of which were found to measure ten inches in circumference, and one of which weighed fourteen ounces, fully justifies the description. Much damage is said to have been done by the storm.

From an extract from the *Pioneer*, in another column, it will be seen that the entry into Herat by the Ameer's troops was quite peaceful. The garrison received the advancing troops with a salute, who, after entering the city, occupied the fort with a strong detachment, and the north and south parts of the city as well. Yakoob Khan's family have been sent to Cabool and the career of that ambitious son of the Ameer is for the present closed apparently.

It is stated that on the day before the late Delhi Durbar, it was understood the Viceroy would allude to Baroda affairs, and the European officers were watching with great eagerness to observe the effect of the mention of the name on the assembled chiefs. There was a marked stir, and then a craving in great stillness to catch every word, and afterwards a kind of settling down in their seats, as if they felt relief at the way the difficult passage had been got over.

The s. s. Clyde left the Madras roads for Calcutta on Friday afternoon. On arriving there, she will, the Madras *Athenaeum* understands, be detailed off to survey the coast from that port to Rangoon. The other vessels to be engaged in the coast surveys under Captain Duncan Taylor, are H. M.'s s. s. Dalhousie, between Kurrachee and Calcutta, and the s. s. Quangtung in the Persian Gulf. It is also stated that H. M.'s gunboat Nassau will be engaged in the same work from Suez, all along the African Coast to Port Natal.

The mail steamer Malwa, took away from Madras on Monday last Mr. Justice Holloway, Mr. E. B. Powell, the Hon. Major Bourke and Mr. W. B. Liddell, all distinguished Madrassees. Mr. Powell, of course, bids a last adieu to India. Mr. Holloway goes on ten months' leave, but it is quite uncertain whether he returns to India or not. Major Bourke goes on six months' leave, and some opine that the Tory Government will find him some office good enough to prevent him coming back to the Postmaster-Generalship here.

The Sikh guard of the 28th Regiment P. N. I., at Alipore, which recently rendered such good service with the expedition to Western China, under Colonel Browne, returned by the s. s. Arabia to Calcutta on Sunday evening. The men appeared in excellent spirits and met with a cordial reception from their comrades. They were played to their lines by the band of the regiment. Previous to his departure from Calcutta His Excellency the Viceroy visited the lines of the 28th P. N. I. at Alipore, for the purpose of expressing to the commanding officer of the regiment his satisfaction at the manner in which they had behaved on the occasion of being attacked by the Chinese.

At a meeting of the Executive Council held previous to the departure of the Viceroy from Calcutta, the possible eventualities of the Baroda trial were fully considered, and the course which Government should follow in each of the following cases precisely determined on :—

1st case.—If the report or verdict of the Commission should be *guilty*.

2nd case.—If the report or verdict should be *not guilty*.

3rd case.—If the report or verdict should be *not guilty, but grounds for strong suspicion against the accused exist.*

The final orders of the Government of India may, therefore, be expected almost as soon as the report of the Commission can have reached the Viceroy.

A correspondent of the *Englishman* adds some fresh details to the accounts already given of the death of Mr. E. Macnaghten. Mr. Macnaghten, who was at the Accountant-General's office till nearly 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, had received his last pay certificate; but when he came to ask the Accountant-General for the "no demand" certificate, he was firmly but kindly told that, though it was already signed, it could not be given him till the Government had decided finally whether Mr. Blanchett's defalcations, amounting to Rs. 11,000, were to be written off or made good from Mr. Macnaghten's salary. From the Accountant-General's office Mr. Macnaghten drove to the Lieutenant-Governor's house, and it is said to have been the result of his interview which led to his taking the fatal step he did.

The Government of Bengal have commenced cultivating tobacco on a very large scale at Poosah. The stud lands are all to be converted into tobacco fields, and the old stables are being used as drying sheds after the Manilla method. Dr. E. Brown has been appointed to superintend the curing of the leaf this season, and he has arrived at Poosah, and is carrying on the process after the Manilla fashion, as he was a resident there some years, and thoroughly understands the process, but whether he will succeed this season with the tobacco leaf purchased from the natives is a question. Probably, he will make some improvement, and if the method is carried out fully with foreign seed, and cured by an experienced officer like Dr. Brown, it is not too much to expect improved tobacco grown and cigars manufactured in this country.

The following news is given by arrivals from Tajkund and published by the *Delhi Gazette* :—

"The Russians are making railway lines from Tajkund to Yarkund. At Tajkund there was a large gathering of merchants, and it was decided that if their goods were not sold there profitably, they were to take all by railway free of charge to the Put fort, where the English, French, Russian, and German merchants would purchase them at high prices.

12th March.—Arrivals from Turkistan say that in all the Russian dependencies in Turkistan it has been proclaimed by the Russian authorities that any one who wished to go and see St. Petersburgh in Russia could obtain a free ticket by railway.

13th.—The Ameer had a long talk with his chiefs about the Russians and the English. His Highness said that he could not understand what kind of people the English are. They are making friendship with the Russians and instructing others not to do so. I find that the British are advising us not to be friendly with the Russians, while they themselves are on friendly terms with each other."

We learn from the *Pioneer* that a serious encounter between the police and certain notorious outlaws has just taken place in Scindia's territory about twenty miles from Jhansi. It appears that Mr. Mills, an officer in the police, received information a few days ago that Rundhere Singh was to be found at Tilha in the native states, a place about the distance we have mentioned from Jhansi and about eight miles west of Baharia. Rundhere Singh, some of our readers may remember, is a man who escaped four years ago from the Allahabad Jail, and went to a place in the Lullutpore district, where he raised a gang and murdered all the people who had given evidence against him in reference to his former crimes. Since then he and his gang have had frequent encounters with the police with varying success. Some of his companions have been accounted for, but the leader is still at large. Hearing the news of his presence at Tilha, Mr. Mills, with the permission of Colonel Davidson, went in search of him, taking two head constables, eight mounted men, and twelve on foot. On the way he met Sub-Inspector Juggut Singh, who was on special duty himself looking after the outlaws, and all went forward together. A sad mischance ensued, however, when they came up to the village. The mounted men were all far in advance of the others, and in spite of orders to the contrary, Sub-Inspector Juggut Singh and two constables went imprudently near the house in which the outlaws were established. These three men were shot dead. When the rest of the escort came up they were too few in number to attack the citadel. All that Mr. Mills could do, apparently, was to surround the house, exposed more or less to the fire of the defenders, which his men returned as well as they were able. Two of the constables were wounded. Mr. Mills sent back for further assistance. On receiving his message Colonel Davidson procured the assistance of twenty five men from the 9th Bengal Cavalry, who started for the scene of action with an assistant magistrate at 2 A. M. on Saturday morning. Colonel Davidson also communicated with the Gwalior authorities, who promised aid. This, we believe, is the latest detailed information that has been received in Allahabad at the time we write, but a later telegram announces that Rundhere Sing and his companions broke cover during the night of the 26th and escaped. We trust that the Gwalior authorities will do their utmost to capture the formidable gang.

We are glad to notice that Dr. Birdwood has maintained the discussion about the paintings in the Ajunta Caves in the following letter which he has written to the *Athenæum* :—

> Feb. 27, 1875.—In the last number of the *Geographical Magazine*, Col. Yule has made some very interesting remarks on my note on the Ajunta Cave paintings, published in the *Athenæum* of October 31st last. Col. Yule would argue that the fruit represented in the Ajunta Cave paintings—which date, according to Fergusson, not later than the seventh or eighth century—cannot be the custard apple, as the *Annona squamosa* "wasn't invented until after that." So I said in my note. I said that the custard apple was not a native of India, and was a native of the Antilles; and I simply wished to raise the question whether the cus ard apple had been introduced into India before, or the Ajunta Cave paintings were retouched after the Portuguese came to India. Col. Yule is puzzled what the representation of an Assyrian fruit in Rawlinson's 'Ancient Monarchies' (Vol. I., p. 578. Col. Yule's copy; Vol. II., p. 212, in my copy, edition, 1864) can be intended for. It puzzled me for a long time. It is not the custard apple, or bullock's heart, or jack, or pine, or pandanus cone, for it is crowned with leaves. Canon Rawlinson, without comment, calls it a pine-apple, and it is exactly like it, and it is difficult to confound the pine-apple with anything else. Pere Du Tertre calls it the "king of fruits," because of its incomparable qualities, "for which reason the King of Kings hath put a crown upon the head of it." It is, however, an undoubted native of Peru, and I came to the conclusion—*faute de mieux*,—therefore, that the pine-apple-like fruit of Rawlinson's woodcut represents the cabbage of the date-palm as trimmed for the table. In Bombay I trimmed many palm cabbages to compare with the cut. One of the leaves of the crown is contorted, as is often seen in the young bursting frond of the date-palms, and it is more reasonable to conclude that it represents the cabbage of the date-palm rather than the South American pine-apple. It is not the maize, for the maize also, "wasn't invented until after that." As Col. Yule, quoting Minsheu, points out, pine-apple was the old name for a pine cone. Phillips has, "Conus pine-apple, the fruit of the cypress." Apple, I suppose, is simply *phul*, fruit—*ab phul*—water, juicy fruit; and, returning to India, the word becomes *aphoos*. In my last I said that the custard apple was, as far as I could find, first described by Van Rheede (1676—1703), and that its Latin name was derived from *Annona* (staff-of-life—the yearly harvest of corn, &c). But Col. Yule points out that it was first described by Oviedo (1529) and that its Latin name is derived from its native name, *Anon*. It should, therefore, be spelled *Anona*. It is well known that the *Guanabano* of Oviedo is the *Annona muricata* and immediately after it he describes the *Anon*—"the fruit of which has a great similitude to the fruit of the *Guanabano*." [Ramusio 3; Purchas 2; Barcia 1.—George Birdwood.

We would suggest that the word *aphoos* which Dr. Birdwood regards as the corruption of *abphul*, is more probably the corruption of the Goanese word *alphonso*, a name applied to the Goa mango, and which the natives of India have reduced for convenience of expression to *aphoos*. This transition seems more easy and natural than that from *abphul*.

## BOMBAY.

We learn that Mr Richardson, Dr. B. Burn, the Municipality and the police are doing their utmost to check the spread of cholera in the town of Nassik.

An Unlicensed Conveyance.—For plying for fares with an unlicensed vehicle, Gopall Tookaram was yesterday fined half a rupee by Mr. Nana Morojee.

Cruelty.—Naroo Gopal was fined five rupees by Mr Nana Morojee yesterday at the instance of a police constable, for having cruelly tortured his bullock by driving it while in an unfit state.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday the 27th March, was 50 feet 7 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 51 feet 7 tenths.

Accident—Shaik Ismail Shaik Dawood, a coolie employed on the s s Svend had his leg broken on Tuesday last by a bale of cotton which fell on it. He was at once sent on shore to the Goculdass Tejpall Hospital.

The Rev. Sholto D. C. Douglas, Vicar of All Saints, Derby, will preach in Trinity Church, Sonapore, on Sunday evening. The collection made after the service will be given to the schools of the Indo-British Institution.

A Pick-pocket named Syed Abdoo was sentenced by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee to receive fifteen stripes, he having stolen about two annas from the pocket of a native passing through the Duncan Road on Tuesday night.

Disobedience.—Muttersee Bedall was yesterday sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment for the above offence, with which he was charged by the captain of the ship Jane Rowlands, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court.

An Old Offender named Ruckmajee, who has been nineteen times a prisoner in the House of Correction and fifteen times in the Common Jail, was yesterday sentenced by Mr Nana Morojee to three months' imprisonment for having been found loitering in Cooleewaddy.

The Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association continues to flourish in Bombay. Business was commenced in 1872, and since then an average dividend has been paid of 9½ per cent. A reserve fund has also been formed, the original premium of policyholders has been reduced, and the management is on an economical footing so as to secure continuance of present success, which is owing chiefly to Mr. McL. Slater, the secretary.

The Alpine Ice Company.—A ship has arrived in Bombay with a cargo of Alpine ice, clear and hard as the American ice and at one anna a pound. This addition to the ice resources of the season is particularly welcome just as the hot season is commencing. Consumers of ice will be doubtless anxious to try the new importation and may possibly be induced to continue their orders, owing to the excellent qualities of the Alpine ice.

The Staffa Case.—Captain Cringle of the ship Staffa attended yesterday at the Fort Police Court before Mr C. P. Cooper, on remand, to answer three separate charges preferred against him by Joseph Williams, Robert Hughes and Charles Norris respectively, for having refused to pay them their wages, under the circumstances detailed in a previous issue. Lieutenant Brebner, the Shipping Master, proved the men's claim, and the magistrate awarded them the full amount claimed, viz. to Joseph William Rs. 42-8, to Robert Hughes Rs. 123-5, and to Charles Norris Rs. 122. The money was paid over to the men previous to their departure from the court.

A severe storm of thunder, lightning and rain, burst over Poona on Tuesday night. It came up from the south-east and passed over to the north-west. The lightning was very vivid and in some cases the peals of thunder and the flashes of lightning were instantaneous. The night was very cool, and we trust we shall have some days now of pleasant weather. This storm is a great relief and was much needed to clear the air. —*Deccan Herald.*

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council of His Excellency the Governor for making laws and regulations met yesterday in the Secretariat at noon.

PRESENT.

His Excellency the Honourable Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, presiding.
The Honourable A. Rogers.
The Honourable J. Gibbs.
The Honourable the Advocate-General.
The Honourable Colonel M. K. Kennedy.
The Honourable J. K. Bythell.
The Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft.
The Honourable Rao Sahib Wishvanath Narayen Mandlik.
The Honourable Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay.
The Honourable Khan Bahadoor Padamji Pestonji

The Honourable the Advocate-General and the Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft took the usual affirmation of office and declaration of allegiance to her Majesty.

The following papers were presented to the Council by Mr. Nugent, Under-Secretary to Government :—

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 91, dated 27th January 1875, returning with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the "Bill to amend the law relating to hereditary offices"

The following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 123, dated 13th February 1875 :

From Whitley Stokes, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India Legislative Department.
To J. Nugent, Esquire, Acting Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Fort William the 13th February 1875

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters No. 366, dated 4th December 1873, and No. 31, dated 29th January last, addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, with the former of which was forwarded for the the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy, the Bill for enabling Government to levy tolls on public roads and bridges in the Presidency of Bombay.

2. His Excellency the Governor-General regrets that he is obliged to withhold his assent from the measure, and in accordance with the rule prescribed by the Indian Councils Act, section 40, I am directed to signify the following reason for this course.

3. The Bill purports to repeal, so far as it effects Bombay, Act XV of 1864 of the Governor-General's Council, which was passed since the Indian Councils Act, 1861, came into operation, while the Bombay Legislative Council has only power to repeal or amend Acts of the Legislative Council of India passed before the 16th November 1861, when the Councils Act came into force.

4. Though this is a point of form yet it is a very important one, and His Excellency cannot deliberately sanction any action of the Bombay Legislative Council in excess of their lawful powers.

5. I am to state that His Excellency sees nothing objectionable in the substance of the Bill, and that an Act might be passed in the Council of the Governor-General to legalize the levy of tolls in the Bombay Presidency, if that course should appear to the Government of Bombay to be more convenient than that the Bill should be re-introduced, with the necessary modification in the local Legislative Council.

6. I am in conclusion to express the Viceroy's regret that his Excellency's opinion with respect to this Bill should, through accident, not have been officially communicated to the Government of Bombay many months ago.—I have, &c.

(Signed) Whitley Stokes,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Council then proceeded to the bills and orders of the day.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—Your Excellency, I beg to propose the second reading of the Bill (No. 2 of 1874) to amend Bombay Act No. 1 of 1865. The general scope of the measure was explained by me when I introduced the Bill last October. The Bill has not been referred to a Select Committee, but although it has been before the public since October no objections have been raised to its general provisions. In case the recollection of the purport of the Bill has passed away from any of the members of Council I may be permitted to explain that the only object of the Bill is to enable Government to postpone the date up to which land may be given up under the Survey Settlements Act in the year in which an original or revised survey settlement might have to be introduced from the 31st March to the 5th June or any date between these two dates. The object of this is to give the Survey Department more time to prepare all the detailed measurements and have all the necessary papers made out which may be required before the introduction of the survey settlement. Up to this time also it has been the custom, sanctioned by Government, that in the year in which a revised settlement was introduced the difference between the old and the new assessments should be remitted. That custom is made plainer in the proposed Act, and practically what has been authorised hitherto by Government and has been the custom of the country will be legalised. In addition to this another boon is conferred upon the occupants of land. You will observe that in clause three of the second section of this Bill it is proposed to give power that in the year after the revised settlements shall have been introduced, landholders, if they choose to throw up any land before the 31st March of the following year, will be at liberty to do so instead of their being restricted, as under the present custom, to throwing it up at the introduction of the settlement. With these words I beg to move the second reading of the Bill.

The Hon. Rao Sahib Vishwanath N Mandlik said he would not oppose the Bill at this stage, because since its introduction to the Council in October last the Revenue Officers Code Bill had been introduced, which dealt more exhaustively with the matters contained in the Bill before the Council. After what the Hon. Mr. Rogers had stated he still thought that the objection he had taken to the Code Bill remained as regards the Bill before the Council, namely, whether in trying to remedy a defect other evils might not be introduced. As to the case cited in the statement of objects and reasons he begged to observe that the suit arose before the High Court because old customs had not been carried out. A new survey had been introduced in April, and the old occupant was sued for not having relinquished his land on the 31st March preceding.

The Hon. Mr Roger's motion was agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers then proposed that the Bill be read in detail in full Committee of the Council.

Section 1. For the purposes of this Act the word "year" shall be taken to mean the period intervening between the 1st day of August in one year and the 31st day of July in the following year, both days inclusive.

The Hon. Khan Bahadoor Puddumjee Pestonjee thought that the 1st August would prove an exceedingly awkward date for the incoming of a new occupant, and he suggested that an earlier date—say, the 1st June—should be agreed upon. Under the section as it stood, an old occupant's lease would not expire until the 31st July and he might be disposed to keep possession until the very last day, so that the new occupier would have very little time left to enter upon possession if he determined to do so upon the 1st August.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers.—The reason for adopting this year (from the the 1st August to the 31st July) was that that was the year for which all the revenue accounts were made up. The dates mentioned in the section have nothing whatever to do with the relinquishment of land or otherwise.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs considered that the section had nothing to do with the question of occupancy.

The Hon Rao Sahib Vishwanath N. Mandlik understood the first clause to be simply a statement of what the revenue year is to be.

His Excellency the President thought that as the section was almost an interpretation of what a 'year' should be, the Hon. Khan Bahadoor's objections, if he had any, could more appropriately be discussed in connection with the following sections.

Section II. Clause 1.—In the year in which an original or revised survey settlement may be introduced into any village, it shall be competent to the Governor in Council to fix such later date, not being subsequent to the Mrigsal or 5th June, as that up to which notices of relinquishment of occupancy may be given in.

The Hon Mr. Gibbs—This is an improvement upon the law as it stands at present, when, supposing, in the event of the introduction of a new settlement, the papers could only be got ready and published on the 1st March, the occupiers would only have till the 31st March to think over the matter and decide whether they would give up their lands or continue to hold it under the new settlement. That was a hardship, and in order to obviate it this clause has been framed.

His Excellency the President—Supposing a new settlement was introduced in a village on the 20th July, I apprehend that under this section a man might not have to give notice of his intention to relinquish till the following June? If, however, the settlement were not introduced till the 4th June, a man might have barely a day left to give a decision about keeping on his land.

The Hon Mr. Rogers—That might be the effect in the case you cite, but settlements are never introduced so late as June.

The Hon Mr. Ravenscroft—Settlements are generally introduced in February or the early part of March.

His Excellency the President thought that this might be made clear in the Bill.

The Hon Rao Sahib concurred.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—The object of this Bill is to give more time to the ryots instead of to abridge it.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—It was found under the present law that there really was not time for the landholders to make themselves acquainted with the terms of the new settlement before they were called upon to decide upon accepting them, and therefore this Bill was introduced with the object of giving them more time for consideration.

His Excellency the President—Look to the disputes we have recently had regarding settlements. Do you mean to say it was possible that a man could be called upon in half-an-hour to decide upon retaining or giving up his land?

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft—That was the law as it formerly stood. To-day, (31st March,) five revised assessments are to be introduced throughout the country, in some of which a considerable enhancement of revenue has taken place. In many instances landholders have not had more than a week's time to decide as to whether or not they would throw up their holdings. If this Bill had been in existence they would have had up to the 5th June to consider their decision instead of being obliged to give their decision by the 31st March.

His Excellency the President—Then a man might be asked on the last day whether he would give up his land or accept the new settlement rates?

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft—Yes, but practically he would have plenty of time to consider his decision.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—By the present Bill, however, the time may be extended to the 5th June, so that Government would always have it in its power to see that the people got fair notice.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft—In point of fact this Bill may shortly be described as a Bill to give tenants two months and five days more time in which to make up their minds than they now have.

His Excellency the President—That is what you say you will give; but you do not appear to me to give any guarantee in this Bill that a man shall have due notice of proposed alterations in the rates of assessment.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Government will surely see that the ryots are allowed plenty of time.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell asked whether it could not be stated in the Bill that a certain time of notice must be given to landholders.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—By the next clause you will perceive that each man will have practically till March in the subsequent year to consider whether or not he will retain his land at the new rates of assessment; for if at the end of that period he does not wish to retain his land the difference between the old and the new rate of enhancement will be returned to him, and he may vacate by giving due notice of his intention to do so.

His Excellency the President thought that to the end of the clause some such words as the following should be added—"Provided that not less than fifteen days' notice of the date so fixed shall be given in the village."

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs thought there was no necessity for these words unless Government meant to declare its distrust in itself. It would be the fault of Government if the ryots were ever left without due notice.

His Excellency the President, referring to what the Hon. Mr. Rogers had said about the powers of the second clause, said that they certainly gave some advantage to a man who considered he had made a bad bargain in taking the land at the new rate of assessment; but in the case of men, hastily throwing up their land without having had time to consider the effects of the new settlement rates, there would be no redress. A man might be disgusted at the old rates being interfered with, and in a huff say he would not pay the enhanced rates, although if he had leisure to look at the matter he might come to a different decision.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—A man never gives up a bit of land even if retaining it ruins him.

The Hon. Rao Sahib thought that would be rather an unsafe principle to guide the Council.

The Hon. Mr Rogers—As a matter of practical experience, I may say that I myself have given out perhaps 100,000 fields in this way—namely, the two assessments, old and new being read out to the people, and the people being asked what they would decide upon—and I have never seen the people show the slightest hesitation in expressing their opinion, yes or no.

The Hon. Mr Ravenscroft—Might we not add to the section, "provided that no orders for introducing revised assessment shall be issued by Government later than the 31st March?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Rogers—I do not think it would be advisable to tie down Government in this way. Even if a settlement were not introduced until the 3rd or 4th June there would be no occasion for an occupant to decide there and then whether he would throw up, because he has practically till the end of the following March to experiment with his field under the new terms of settlement, and he may then give it up if he chooses.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell remarked that the proposed alteration would not tie the Government down to a later period than it was tied to at present.

The Hon Mr. Rogers—The object of this Bill is also to enable Government to introduce settlements later than the 31st March.

After some further conversation, it was agreed to amend the clause by deleting "later" in the fifth line, and substituting "earlier than the 31st March or later than" for the words "subsequent to" in the same line.

Clause 2.—In the year in the course of which a Survey Settlement, whether original or revised, may be introduced, the difference between the old and new assessment of all lands in which the latter may be in excess of the former shall be remitted, and the revised assessment levied only from the year commencing on the 1st August next after such introduction.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers called attention to the wording of the clause, which showed that it would not be optional with the authorities to remit, but that they must remit according to the expression "shall."

The clause was agreed to.

Clause 3.—In the year commencing with the 1st August next after such introduction of a new assessment, any occupant who may be dissatisfied with the increased rate imposed by such new assessment on all or any of the Survey fields or recognized shares of fields held by him, shall, on giving a written resignation in the manner prescribed by the Rules under Act I. of 1865 of the Governor of Bombay in Council of all or any such Survey fields or recognized shares of fields on or before the 31st March then following, receive a remission of the increase imposed as aforesaid.

This clause was agreed to.

Section III was amended to read as follows :—

This Act shall be read with and construed as part of Bombay Act No. I. of 1865.

The section was then agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers then moved that the standing orders be suspended and the Bill read a third time and passed. His chief reason in desiring that the Bill should be passed as quickly as possible was because of sundry revisions of settlement for which the orders had just been issued, as there really had been no time to introduce them before that day (the 31st March.)

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs and the Hon. the Advocate-General thought there was no occasion for the suspension of the standing orders, as no alteration upon the principle of the Bill had been made.

His Excellency the President suggested a slight alteration upon the third clause, which was amended as follows :—"not to be payable" was substituted for "to be remitted" in the sixth line of the clause, and in the following line "shall be" was inserted before "levied."

The Hon. Mr. Rogers suggested that the clause might be further altered so as to make it in accord with the actual custom which went beyond what was stated in the clause, and which custom was that where a new assessment was less than the old one only the new should be taken.

His Excellency the President did not think this alteration was necessary, as the people would not be likely to make any objection to the clause as it stood.

On the motion of His Excellency the President, the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft was placed on the committee to consider the new Revenue Code Bill in place of the Hon. Mr. Chapman

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft brought it to the notice of the Council that many revenue officers had represented to him that they had not had time to give that consideration to the Revenue Code Bill which a Bill of such importance required.

His Excellency the President explained the course regarding the means of giving publicity to the Bill which had been adopted at the last meeting of Council on his suggestion.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft expressed himself satisfied that heads of departments would have an opportunity of considering the Bill.

His Excellency the President then adjourned the Council

## SIGNOR INZOLI'S CONCERT.

Signor Inzoli's Concert at the Town Hall took place yesterday afternoon at 5-30. For some days beforehand it was understood that H. E the Governor would be present, and not only was there this attraction, but the programme which was published in time to be seen by the music-loving portion of the community displayed a very choice selection of music, and there was besides the crowning attraction in the appearance of Ch. Haas, the accomplished Russian pianist, whose name alone should have been sufficient to fill the hall. All these attractions combined failed, however, to fill the Town Hall more than half full. The concert, nevertheless, has left behind very favourable recollections The first piece, a trio for piano, violin, and harmonium, Meditation, was admirably played, the only regret felt was that the fine organ was closed and the poor substitute of the harmonium was made to take its place. The other selections were taken a little out of order, bringing in the charming duetto of Mezzo soprano and tenor, Favorita, by Donizetti, third instead of second on the list. The solo flute was, however, the choicest *morceau* of the first part. The second part was commenced after a very slender interval by Ch. Haas, whose remarkable and excellent performance on the piano was the admiration of all who heard that accomplished pianist; he played three selections, exhibiting the variety of his performance and his mastery over his instrument; there was no straining at effect, the whole was perfectly easy and natural. The tenor, who has been so often heard on similar occasions in the Town Hall, delighted the audience by singing in both the first and second part of the concert. The choicest performance was, however, universally admitted to be the solo contralto La Serenata, with flute obligato. The lady who sang had not been heard before, but her excellent voice, in combination with the flute, played by the gentleman who is already so well known, and the sweetness of the music, created a perfect outburst of applause at its conclusion, and left the impression amongst the audience that they had just heard one of the choicest selections of music of the many that have been listened to in the Town Hall at previous concerts. The concert finished with a tenor and baritone duet, Belisario, from Donizetti, and thus terminated the last concert, perhaps, of the season. H. E the Governor was present with a very small party from Government House. The Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs Gibbs were present, and also a large party of the Sassoon family. Many regrets were expressed that the splendid organ was shut up and silent, not a note was sounded on that splendid gift of Sir Albert Sassoon. What excuse has the Organ Committee to give for allowing the organ to be so long dumb?

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

# SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

## MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

ALLAHABAD, 31ST MARCH.

Steamer Bagdad left Madras this morning with detachments for Barmah. Colonel Wilson, 6th Native Infantry commanding, and Colonel Mainwaring in charge of Commissariat, Colonel Hodgson and Major Carnegy, 37th Native Infantry, with Captain Straker, Lieuts. Casey, Bowls, Newman, Hill and Woodrow, Royal Artillery; Lieutenants Pollock, Dalgetty and Daniell, 1st Battalion 21st Foot; and Captain Baker; Lieutenants Conolan and Tapp of the 67th, accompanied the troops: also Doctors Kilwan and O'Neill.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## FRANCE.

PARIS, 30TH MARCH.

M. Dufaure, the Minister of Justice, has issued a circular particularly aimed against Bonapartist propaganda, in which he says that the definitive establishment of the Republic must be respected by all parties

LONDON, 30TH MARCH.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but unchanged. Surats quiet but unchanged.

Fair Dhollera, 5¼.

The Manchester Market to-day shows a hardening tendency.

| | |
|---|---|
| 7 lbs. Shirtings ................ | 7s. 3d. |
| 8½ lbs. do. ................ | 8s. 6d. |
| 40s Mule Twist ................ | 1s. |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account .... | 93 |
| 5 do. French Rente 1872...... | 102¼ |
| Bar Silver ................ | 57¾ |

Arrivals—Australia, Aristocrat, Guy Mannering, Bernard, Tiara and Trinacria.

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Dunraven.

## GOSSIP FROM NASSICK.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NASSICK, 30TH MARCH.

A HEAVY shower of rain fell on Monday between Egutpura and Nassick. The Ghauts stood out quite clear and had no clouds hanging on or around them, while it rained pretty sharply along the road between Egutpura and Nassick. Some thunder took place around Nassick with slight rain, while away towards the North around the range of Hills including Chuttersing black banks of clouds hang with a weather appearance in that direction inclined to be dirty. There is a nice breeze now, the weather is quite cool, and the trees, &c. all about look quite freshened up and bright. Mangoe showers, I suppose, is the meaning of the whole commotion.

I hope you are, as meets it should be, trembling sufficiently at the dire threats of condign punishment to be invoked on your devoted head. Had you not better join your hands at once to the light of the world "and the cherisher of the poor" and ask him in his might to be merciful. Say you are but a poor Feringhi worm that an adverse fate has thrown in his way, that it's all a mistake, that eastern Patriots are the purest of the pure; that none of them ever conceived even an unworthy thought, that what they do is done out of pure philanthropy, and that never no never, is there any motive to influence their actions save that suggested by generous hearts and noble natures, you know your crime is great and you must bite the dirt accordingly,to teach you how again to meddle with enlightened patriots.

## MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the meeting of the Town Council held on Tuesday there were present:—C. Curry, Esq., Chairman; Dr. Blaney; Dr. Cook; Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq.; Dr. Hewlett; Colonel Hancock; the Hon'ble Mahomed Ali Rogay; J. M. Maclean, Esq.; Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.; the Hon'ble Rao Sahib V. N. Mandlick; Rugonath Narayen Khote, Esq.; and Shantaram Narayen, Esq.

The Municipal Commissioner and the Executive Engineer were also present.

Read memo. from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding application from Mr. Russel Aitken, formerly Executive Engineer to the Municipality, urging his claim to the payment of Rs 4,500, demanded by him on account of salary and out of pocket expenses.

It was resolved that the application should stand over until Colonel Hancock had considered papers in the case and expressed his opinion thereon.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to a contract with Messrs Henry Rogers and Co. securing to them the right and privilege of disposing of all carcases taken to Cooria, as also of the offal from the Bandora Slaughter houses. The contract is to be for five years and the contractors to pay Rs. 6 650 per annum.

RESOLVED.—That the Town Council concur with the Municipal Commissioner that the provisions of Section 159 of the Municipal Act should be put in force as regards Cavel Street, so that the thoroughfare may be declared a public street.

The Chairman said he had prepared and had circulated with the notice of business sent round to the members of the Council the following resolution:—"That with the view of assisting the finances of the Corporation the Government of Bombay be requested when the new Municipal Act is considered in Council not to renew the stipulation in clause XXXV. of the present Act under which at close of each year a cash balance of not less than one and a half lakhs has to be provided. The opinion of the Town Council being that such a stipulation is unnecessary and that it will be sufficient for the due administration of the Municipal Funds if the new Act directs that the Budget Estimate of Municipal expenditure shall not exceed the Estimate of Income." And he would now proceed to offer a few remarks on the subject. He believed members would recollect that at the last meeting there was some difference of opinion as to financial proposals that were to be made, some members thinking it possible that the Government of India would not allow the sinking fund on the old debt to commence from August 1879, the period when the first fifteen lakh loan would be paid off. Well, now, supposing that the Government of India did not allow the sinking fund on the old debt to be deferred, the payments the Corporation would have to make on account of the old debt up to August 1879 would be Rs. 1,92,000 per annum for the first fifteen lakh loan plus Rs. 3,11,430 interest and sinking fund on the rest of the debt, making a total of Rs. 5,03 430, as against Rs. 5,16,768 the present annual charge for the State debt leaving Rs. 13,338, against which they would have to put the interest at 4 per cent. on the Tulsi loan as drawn from time to time. Now the loan of 36 lakhs for Tulsi would be drawn gradually for the works would take some time to construct, and supposing the money to be advanced to them on some such terms as they asked from the Government of India it was not probable that any part of the money would be at the disposal of the Corporation before the commencement of the financial year 1876 77, that is before the 1st April 1876. It would take time to order and get out from England such a considerable length of iron main, and further, if all they asked for was granted an Act of the legislature would be necessary which would take some time. He asked Mr. Walton, the Executive Engineer, to prepare a sort of approximate estimate for him showing the instalments in which, in his opinion, the 36 lakh loan for Tulsi would have to be drawn and he had prepared a statement spreading the time over three years and a half, which was very nearly the same period as that which I have referred to, that is from the beginning of the financial year 1876 to August 1879 when the whole of the first loan of 15 lakhs will be paid off. Mr. Walton reported that up to the end of 1876 they would require Rs. 3,50,000, during the year 1877 Rs. 13,50,000, during the year 1878 Rs. 11,25,000, and during 1879 Rs. 8,00,000. Well, now, supposing that turned out to be something like the result, they would have to pay for interest at 4 per cent. on the money drawn—assuming of course that the Government of India did not ask them to pay the sinking funds until August 1879, rather more than Rs. 2,50,000—supposing that the funds were drawn as calculated by Mr. Walton. Taking it another way, supposing they drew the loan of 36 lakhs within three years, and took out 12 lakhs each year, the interest at 4 per cent. would be Rs. 24,000 on the 1st year, Rs. 72,000 in the second, and Rs. 1,20,000 in the third, total about Rs. 2,16,000; so that if either of these hypothesis were correct, and no doubt approximately they would be so, they would only have from two to three lakhs to provide for between the period when they first began to draw the loan, and August 1879. Well, the next point which arose was as to the means of meeting this demand, which would assume to be from Rs. 2,50,000 to Rs 3,00,000, spread over the whole period. He (Mr. Curry) had been considering carefully the financial position of the corporation, and turning it over in his own mind and he confessed he thought if their revenue did not fall off, if it remained at anything like its present figure, and they exercised ordinary prudence in the administration of the Municipal funds and especially if Government as he proposed to ask the Council to advise should be done when the new Act was under consideration would rescind the stipulation and clause XXXV which required the Corporation to provide a cash balance of Rs. 150,000 at the end of each year, he considered there was little doubt they could find the necessary funds without having recourse to extra taxation. He would now proceed to place before the Council some figures which he had prepared in support of this view. Taking first the expenditure on new works. From September 1873 when the new Corporation was started to the present time, a year and a half, the Town Council had sanctioned new works out of current revenue to the extent of nearly four lakhs of rupees. During that time they had been assisted by the Government contribution of Rs 90,000 toward the Police, which contribution they were now to lose again, but on the other hand, their estimated income last year suffered a loss of about the same amount in the duty on native liquor. But, anyhow, if during the first year and a half of their existence, they had been able to expend four lakhs upon new works—and he carefully excluded Tulsi water works from these figures—it seemed to him that if they had to make up any of the Rs. 2 50,000 out of current revenue they might do so by spending for a time rather less upon new works which would be quite a legitimate course to follow. Mr. Pedder also reminded him that in addition to spending these four lakhs or arranging for their expenditure they had, in accordance with Section 35 of the Act provided for the cash balance of one lakh and a half at the end of this year. Therefore it seemed to him (Mr. Currey) as he had just remarked that if they had any money to make up for the interest on the 36 lakhs one way would be to spend less money on new works.

Mr Rughoonath Narayen—If I mistake not we provided this cash balance from the last 15 lakh loan not from current revenue.

The Chairman in continuing said—No doubt the provision in clause XXXV. was designed with the best intention upon the part of Government; but the practical result had been that the Municipality had to keep this amount of one lakh and a half idle,and that it so remained, lying at the bankers, for they had not been able to get any interest on the amount. Under the Act they had to keep the balance always on hand. He had had a return prepared showing what the cash balance had been from September 1873 to the present time. The average of the cash balance in 1873 was Rs. 3,33,000, in 1874 Rs. 2,53,000—in some years it was much higher—and for the three months of this year it was Rs. 3 33 000.

Col Hancock—What was the minimum amount?

The Chairman—Rs. 1 30,000, which was in August last. No doubt they had deemed it expedient to be prudent in their financial arrangements last year, because during the rains and when the income was a little slack they were under the impression they would be immediately called upon to spend a considerable sum of money in the removal or mitigation of the Carnac Bunder nuisance; so they had thought it desirable to be very cautious in their financial administration. However, having looked into the matter, his own opinion was that the provision requiring them to keep up a cash balance of two lakhs and a half was quite unnecessary, and that if the Town Council could be trusted to administer the Municipal funds, they could be trusted to balance their budget, and it appeared to him it would be quite sufficient if there was a clause to the effect that the budget estimate of expenditure should not exceed the estimate of income. It could not be to the advantage of Government or of the Corporation, or of any one, that they should keep a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 lying idle. Now, supposing Government agreed to this proposal there would be a lakh and a half available towards the interest on the Public loan. He would still advise an application to the Government of India to postpone the commencement of the sinking fund on the old debt until August 1879. If that was acceded to they need not check their progress with new works out of revenue. If this was not agreed to the result would be they would have, to economise a little—but so far as he could judge if clause XXXV. of the Act was modified as he proposed he thought that all the demands on the Corporation could be met without their having to resort to additional taxation. He proposed now to ask the Town Council whether they would affirm the six resolutions already agreed to as a whole. If they adopted them, then he would move this additional proposition as to clause XXXV. and then propose them all in a meeting of the Corporation. He had endeavoured to make their financial arrangements and position as intelligible as possible.

Mr Maclean said the Chairman had made his proposals very clear, and had shown considerable ingenuity in framing a new speculative basis for the water works scheme. They had been told at the last meeting that the Government of India was to be applied to for the postponement of the sinking fund. The chairman had now brought forward a proposal to apply to the Government of India to repeal a very important provision of the Act under which this Municipality was constituted, namely, the maintenance of a cash blance of a lakh and a half. Most of them would remember the financial difficulties in which the Municipality was involved a few years ago, and they knew that it was only within the last few years that they had got out of these difficulties, and it was the unanimous opinion not only of Government but of all the rate-payers in Bombay that this provision requiring that a balance should be fixed was a very salutary provision for keeping the finances of the Municipality in good order. He must say, he was surprised that the chairman should come forward in so short a time to ask them to propose to the Government of India, very improvident and improper arrangement that they should do away with the provision altogether. He did not think the provision of 1½ lakhs a year was excessive for a municipality spending over thirty lakhs a year. They knew that a sudden calamity might overtake them at any time, there might be various causes which would require them to have ready money in hand, and he thought it was a great security that there should be this cash balance always maintained. He would be very strongly indisposed to go to the Government of India and say, here is a first rate-new work, but we are unable to carry it out unless you do away with this provision. The Chairman had also referred to the number of works that they had executed out of the current revenue during the last two years, and if he caught the drift of his argument correctly he inferred that in his opinion the Vehar scheme would to a certain extent interfere with the execution of other works which might be executed out of the current revenue. Now, so far as his experience went there had never been a new work brought forward for improving a road or street or making any small improvements, but the Municipal Commissioner had stated that their choice lay only in having this one among many other improvements, and it seemed to him that it would be a very improvident arrangement for them to say they were going to postpone all such works in order to pay the interest of the money on this Toolsee loan. If they were to have a loan to carry out this work they should have a straightforward scheme showing how they were to raise the interest on that loan. It was simply playing with the Town Council to propose one scheme after another like this. Those who brought forward a scheme like this were bound to show how they were to provide money for it. If they were to have any speculative proposals at all, the simplest and the best proposal for them to go in for would be, as they could not get the police grant from the Government of India or the Government of Bombay, to appeal to the Secretary of State and show him what their position was, and ask him to relieve them from the position of a financial juggle which had been forced upon them by the two Governments. He thought their case was so strong and so clear that if it were simply represented to the Secretary of State he would restore them that grant, which would enable them to carry out the scheme. He (Mr. Maclean) did not know if he should be in order in proposing such a resolution now, but he would certainly propose it as an amendment rather than submit to the recommendation of the Chairman.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy said that this cash balance of a lakh and a half would be of great service to them if any emergency occurred. At the time the Municipal Act was framed the Legislature, after great consideration, had thought proper to introduce this clause and it had restored confidence in the public, and he did not think it would be at all advisable to make any application now to amend the Act.

Dr. Cook asked how they were to make use of this lakh and a half if they must always show it at the end of the year.

Mr. Nanabhoy—We can use it if anything occur during the year.

Colonel Hancock said he would be sorry to see the cash balance done away with. It was not an excessive estimate, for, as the Chairman had shown, so far from the balance pressing hard on the Municipality, they had as a rule had far more than that balance in hand. If it were shown that the balance was excessive he might agree to its being slightly reduced, but certainly not to its being abolished altogether.

Mr. Ragonath Narayen Khote said that the cash balance of a lakh and a half had not to be put by every year, but only once, and the only argument brought forward by the Chairman against it was that it lay idle in the bank. Now they might very well ask the Government to amend the Act so far as to have this money in four or five per cent. Government paper. To hold that money constantly at their credit in the bank was a very wise thing which the Legislature had very discreetly enjoined them to do.

Dr Blaney said that in the Legislative Council, though there was a great deal of fighting on the differerent clauses of the Act, when they came to the 35 clauses, strange to say, there was unanimity of opinion, and he thought the Town Council would be of the same unanimous voice as that Council. He thought it was a very wise and good provision, and it would weaken them all if it were taken away.

Dr. Hewlett said he did not share the opinion of several members that there was an absolute necessity for a cash balance, and he would be inclined to support the Chairman's motion.

The Municipal Commissioner said that Mr. Maclean seemed to blame him for not being able to make up his (Mr. Maclean's) mind on the subject. He begged to say that he thought his financial scheme had been put forward with the utmost clearness. He had shown how the money could be obtained. The point that was now absolutely before them was how to raise that four lakhs in four years. At the last meeting Mr. Maclean had proposed, and he (Mr. Pedder) entirely agreed with him, that the Council should take the responsibility, if money was wanted, of voting extra taxation. The Council had objected to that, and he should like to know what he was to do. He had now attempted to show how by paring here and there they could raise the money, and now Mr. Maclean turned upon him and accused him of making speculative schemes. He had done what he could. They must now make their own proposals; he would make no more.

Mr. Maclean—There is a finance committee, is there not?

The Chairman—Yes, and you are a member of it. (Laughter.)

The Chairman also explained that one reason why the Committee had not met oftener was that it was simply doing work twice over if a matter was discussed both by the Town Council and the Finance Committee.

Mr. Maclean said he thought Mr. Pedder had been rather unjust to him in saying he had not made up his mind, for he had at once quoted a resolution he had proposed at the last meeting. He had thought the work so urgent that it should be done even if increased taxation were necessary. The Council had decided against him, and that being so he had only criticised the proposal brought forward now. He was inclined to make another speculative proposal regarding the police contribution, but whether it should be brought forward now or at a meeting of the Corporation, he did not know.

The Chairman—There is not the slightest reason why a motion should not be brought forward here.

Mr. Ragonath Narayen Khote said the necessity for raising the four lakhs would only arise in the event of Government refusing the sinking fund They did not know that Government would refuse it. They had better ascertain that before they came to a decision.

The Chairman then proposed the propositions from 1 to 6, which were seconded by the Hon. Rao Sahib and agreed to. The Chairman at the same time withdrew the proposition regarding the cash balance.

The next business was the following proposition, of which notice had been given by Dr. Cook:—That an additional loan of Rs. 7,16,000 be at the same time asked for from the Government of India, and on the same terms, in order to carry out a surface drainage scheme as proposed by the Executive Engineer, and as now laid on the table.

Dr. Cook said—This matter has been postponed from time to time, but I hope that it has not suffered in any respect from such postponements, as I cannot but think that the greater thought thus given to such a matter would only make it appear the more necessary. The statement which I drew up and read some few weeks ago has been with you during the interval, and I hope that the details of what I had to say are therefore familiar to you, as I have little to add to what I then stated. Alluding to that paper, I would point out the absolute necessity and urgency for something being done to remedy a state of things which is a crying evil. I showed that the death-rate from phthisis was steadily increasing at the rate of two hundred per annum, so that in five years we should have another thousand added to the bill of victims from this disease I showed also that this was to a very great extent alleviable, as it had been pointed out in the reports for the last few years in England. Drs. Buchanan in England and Bowdich in America have proved from irrefragible evidence that this cause of death is to a great extent priventible. If, therefore, such a state of things is preventible I think as custodions of the health of Bombay, we are bound in every way to do what is possible to prevent it. I suppose there is hardly a family among the native members of the Council which is not personally interested in such a matter as this. During my brief stay in Bombay I have seen enough to show that there are few families, among the higher as well as the lower classes who have not suffered more or less from this disease, and have had to regret that little or nothing has been done, and to hope that something might be done to prevent it. If there were two thousand deaths per annum from cholera, and if it were shown that that might be mitigated everyone of us would at once embrace a scheme for its prevention, even though it necessitated additional taxation. I do not think the difficulty of obtaining money would for one moment form sufficient cause for throwing it over. It seems to me that such a burden of responsibility rests upon us that we can do nothing but what is shown to be our duty in this case. If it were a matter of mere embellishment of the city or the ease or happiness of the people, it might be easily enough shelved: but when it comes to a question of the life or death of so large,a number of persons, and to an evil which is growing in magnitude every year, it is a very different thing. Dr. Weir's last quarterly report shows that there were 547 deaths from this disease during the last quarter, and that the mean for the fourth quarter of the last five years was 423. Now, I think I may show how our own acts have to a very great extent contributed to bringing down on us this evil, which is another reason why we are bound to do what we can to obviate it. If it had merely arisen from natural causes there might perhaps be some sort of argument to the effect that we were not bound to use stronger measures than usual to suppress the evil. But I think I can show how by our own acts we have done a very great deal to increase the evil. First of all we have prevented the withdrawal of six or seven million gallons of water daily from the sub-soil by preventing the people from drawing water from the wells. Secondly, while we have been preventing the withdrawal of water, we have been pouring in ten or eleven million gallons a day from Vehar. And now we propose actually to pour in four millions of gallons more, to increase the mischief we have already done by something like 25 per cent. Then, again, by many of our so called improvements—the reclamation at Back Bay and others,—we have done much to shut in the sub-soil water of Bombay, and thus to increase this evil. Now, if I give you just a word or two on the geology of the island, I think you will see I am right in what I have said. If Bombay were only a spit of sand rising some ten or twelve feet above the sea it would as a spit of sand carry on its own drainage; the water would percolate down to the sea level. But unfortunately Bombay is not that; it is so situated as to be shut in on almost every side, and we in our late works, and in our former works as well, have completed this, so as to make the island almost a saucer. There are on the west side Malabar and Cumballa hills and further on Worlee. Nature had fortunately left an outlet between Cumballa hill and Worlee, but we in our wisdom have enclosed that opening by making the vellard so that the west side is impervious to the outflow of drainage. On the eastern side again we have the Fort, Nowrojee hill, Chinchpoogly, and Antop hill. This, then, coupled with the fact that the soil is hard rock on this side, has shut in the outflow of water, and we have further aided this by the reclamation which has been made all along the shores. Well, at the southern end of the island there is a very porous soil, and this would have allowed a portion of the drainage to pass out there; but we have blocked this up by the Back Bay scheme. So, as I said, the island is really a saucer. The only natural drainage then from the island is the flats. But the water there cannot sink below a certain level, this level being determined by the outflow at Love Grove, Worlee and Dharavie. After the drainage at Bristol had been carried out—and I believe a very complete system of drainage it was, from which much good was expected—it was found that the sub-soil water was very much higher than it should be; in fact it was kept up to sixteen feet. On enquiry it was found that this was caused by a floating dock. Now, really the flats are our wet dock in Bombay. The flats act here as the wet dock did in Bristol. Now there are three modes of drainage on a perfect system. There is first the surface drainage by which the rain-fall is carried off; then the sub-soil drainage, by which the water is kept down below the surface; and thirdly a system of sewage, by which fœcal matter is carried off. But these three are quite distinct. Mr. Walton has proposed a system of surface drainage, but from what I have said I think you will see that not only is it a system of surface drainage but of sub-soil drainage also, and it is for this reason that I urge its being brought forward. If this system was carried out, the result would be to keep at the lowest possible level the water in this central part of the island, and all the filth which underlies the city now would be liberated and allowed to flow out in its natural channels. Both the natural and artificial difficulties would in this way, to a considerable extent, be remedied, and then instead of a fever-breeding morass, as the flats are at present, we should have a beautiful piece of cultivated ground. The only improvement which perhaps I could propose on Mr. Walton's plan would be first of all by extending the system of drainage into the city by laying down some brick drains in a radiating manner, leading to the one drain going through the flats. By that means I cannot help thinking the water would be carried off; and secondly by placing a steam pump at Worlee, so that the water might be kept at its lowest level at any tide. However, if the Council think that Mr. Walton's scheme is all we can at present undertake, then I only hope that the time is not far distant when we shall be able to add these improvements.

Dr. Hewlett in seconding Dr. Cook's proposition said he did not hold so strongly as Dr. Cook that the cause of phthisis was the sub-soil water, for he had in almost all his reports pointed out that there was a much more fruitful source of this disease, and that was the great overcrowding of houses. He would not, however, for a moment refuse to give his earnest support to any scheme by which the drainage of this city would be improved, and he was sure they must all feel deeply indebted to Dr. Cook for the way in which he had brought this matter forward.

Colonel Hancock thought the proposal was an excellent one, but he had some doubts as to how it was intended to manage the drainage at Khetwady so as to prevent its becoming as great a nuisance as the Sonapore drain.

The Chairman said it was an excellent scheme, the question was only one of money. If the Town Council and Corporation would find the funds, he had no doubt a most efficient system of drainage could be provided. But he thought the drainage should be kept distinct from the water scheme. If they went up to the Government of India with this water scheme, and an Act was passed, they might ask for the introduction of a section giving them power to raise money hereafter for drainage.

Dr. Cook said that with regard to what Dr. Hewlett had stated, he had shown that at home phthisis had been prevented by drainage to the extent of one-half Overcrowding, as Dr. Hewlett said, might account for the remaining fifty per cent, but if they could even prevent half the number of deaths, he thought it was their duty to do so.

It was finally resolved that the papers should be printed and circulated, and that the matter should come on for discussion at the next meeting of the Council.

As it was now past five o'clock the Council adjourned and some of the matters on the Aggenda were left over for the next meeting.

## HIGH COURT.—1ST APRIL.

Appeals before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent Kt.

Special reference from the B C of Small Causes.

8322-74—Jefferson and Payne—Volkart Brothers v Cassum Abdool Rahimon—Rimington Hore and Langley.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

157-72—Lynch and Tobin—Ragoo Balloo v Ballajee Bhugwantrao and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

261-73—Rimington Hore and Langley—Goculdas Madhowjee v Abdo la Bhadabhoy—J C Cama.

810-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Luxmibai widow v Premjee Isser and others—J Gopall.

698-72—Mr Fletcher—Hormusjee Temoolijee v Mancooverbai widow Hearn Cleveland and Lee Warner.

803-73—Lynch and Tobin—Hajee Vydina Hajee Ebrahim and others v Macanjee Mansing—Rimington Hore and Langley.

(Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Kt.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

308-74—A Framjee—Manockjee Framjee v Dwarkadas Hurgovundas—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Part heard.

229-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas Joosub Hajee Jaffer v Hajee Golamahomed—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

(Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

829-73—Rimington Hore and Langley—Parvuttibai widow v Morarjee Goculdas and others—Tyabjee and Syani—Part heard.

222-74—P Kavasjee—Nowrojee Muncherjee v Soma Ligoo Naroo and others—Mr Fletcher for pauper, and Tyabjee and Sayani.

467-74—Jefferson and P—Custoor Saila and others v Vundrawun Vizl l and others—Ghandhibhoy.

104-75—Ghandhibhoy—Vundrawan Vizial v Custoor Saila and others—Jefferson and P.

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

210-73—M H Khan—Narrayen Juggonnath v Ramchund Dinanath—Tyabjee and S.

260-72—Craigie L and O—Ebrahim bin Rajub v Hurnath Roopajee—Jefferson and P.

325 74—Crawford and B—Foolvahoo widow v Gomtibai widow—Shapurjee and T.

306-74—Prescot and W—Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia v The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn C and L.

308-74—In person—Munguljee Vu'ljee and another v Jehangirshaw Eradshaw—Ardaseer F.

700-71—Shapurji and T—Jum adass Balkissondas v Shaik Abdul bin Salem—Mactarlane and S.

317-74—Shamrao—Antaji e Suksram Pandit v Anundrow Vinaek and another—M M Munshi.

272-74—Hearn C and L—Ahmed bin Hajee Mahomed v Tricomjee Welljee and Co.—Shamrao.

339-74—Mr. Fletcher—Ashubai widow of Oosman v Ballabai widow.

## THE UNITED SERVICES PROPRIETARY COLLEGE.

MANY of our subscribers as well as of our readers will be interested in learning the success which has attended the establishment of the United Services Proprietary College at Westward Ho in Devonshire. The school opened in September last with 60 pupils, (boarders) which number was augmented at Christmas to 80, and we are informed there are several applications for admission after Easter.

We subjoin a copy of the First Report of the Council of the College, presented to the shareholders at the general meeting held at the Company's Office in London on 11th January last.

First Report of the Council of the United Services Proprietary College, (Limited), presented to the shareholders at the Second Ordinary General Meeting, held at 40, Charing Cross, on January 11th, 1875, at 3 p.m.

GENTLEMEN,—We think that we have reason to congratulate you on the state of our undertaking, on the progress which it has made up to the present period, and the prospects in store for it in the future.

It is true that the number of shares which have, as yet, been taken does not come up to our first anticipations; but when the scattered position of the Army and Navy generally, the difficulties of communication consequent thereon, and the time requisite to make the objects and advantages of the Institution thoroughly known and appreciated are taken into consideration, we are of opinion that you will not be dissatisfied, especially as fresh enquiries and applications for Shares, principally from abroad, are being daily received.

The total number of Shares actually registered up to this time is 1,433, representing a Capital of £7,165, divided amongst 134 Shareholders; of whom 28 are resident in London and its suburbs, 55 in the United Kingdom, and the remainder abroad in India and the Colonies.

The total cost of the property at Westward Ho, including alterations, furniture, fittings, &c., has been £7,879. 4s. 4d.; but of this a sum of £2,760 remains on mortgage to the vendor at 5 per cent. leaving a sum of £5 119. 4s. 4d. actually paid. The preliminary expenses, including all law and other costs, and all the charges up to the day of opening the College for the reception of pupils, amounted to £1,120. 13s. 10d. the details of which are shown in your balance sheet making a total disbursement on account of the buildings at present occupied, and all charges connected with them, of £6,239. 18s. 2d.

After making all deductions for debts and other liabilities (mortgage excepted), and taking credit for cash, stores in hand, arrears on calls and allotments, and a final call of £1 per share on 318 shares recently allotted, we find that we have a balance in our favor of £1,522. 18s. 5d.; of this sum, however, donations to the amount of £600 are at present in abeyance, pending further instructions from the donors. This leaves an available balance, for future operations, of £922 18s. 5d. There is also another donation of £500 from an anonymous benefactor, and a smaller one of £10 10s. promised, but not yet paid, both of which we hope to realize shortly, so that the actual balance of £922. 18s. 5d., with the donations paid and promised, make a sum of £2,036. 8s. 5d. which may be confidently relied upon ere long. This sum we propose to expend in purchasing the additional accommodation, which the increased and increasing number of pupils renders indispensable. In the meantime, however, we have rented Nos. 1 and 2, Kingsley Terrace—No. 1 for a Hospital, and No. 2 for Servants, Music and Drawing Master's rooms, &c., as a temporary measure. Not that we have as yet experienced any necessity for a hospital, the health of the boys having been so excellent hitherto that the Medical Officer has only been once called in during the term of fourteen weeks; but we deem it our duty, having regard to our increasing numbers, to be provided with a separate building for the sick in case it should be wanted. Our present dormitory accommodation is sufficient for 100 boys.

The College was opened on the 10th September last with about 60 pupils. There are upwards of 100 others, either nominated for entry, or known to be coming, of which number at least 20 will be admitted next term, and the others as they become eligible from time to time.

The expenses of the first term have exceeded the receipts from the pupils by £123. 18s. 5d.; details of which are given in a separate balance sheet of income and expenditure.

This, however, was to be expected.

1. Many expenses are incurred at a first starting which will not occur again, and it generally happens, in all new undertakings, that experience is gained as they progress.

2. We have always calculated that we ought to have at least 80 boys in the school to make it pay its expenses. This number we except to have next term, and think we may, therefore, look forward to a balance on the credit side of this account at Easter. But considering what has been before observed as to the scattered position of the shareholders, and the time which it must necessarily take to bring pupils from all parts of the world, we think that we have good reason to congratulate you on the very favourable commencement which has been made.

We owe our best thanks to the head master and his assistants, to the secretary, sergeant, and matron, and all others connected with the working staff for this. We cannot speak too highly of their zeal and ability, and each in his own sphere has done his duty well and willingly.

It is too early to say anything as to the honours which may be achieved by the boys in the future, but if we may judge from the antecedents of the head master, the confidence and goodwill with which he has inspired in pupils, and the admirable manner in which he has met and overcome the numerous difficulties and impediments which are inseparable from the commencement of such a work as that which has been intrusted to him, we may look forward with tolerable certainty to our College taking its place eventually with the leading establishments of the country.

The secretary has not only been indefatigable, but he has evinced a thorough knowledge of his business. The work of getting up all the necessary forms and books, the exellent system on which he has arranged them, and the perfect method which has characterised all his work in this respect, demand our best acknowledgments, and fully justify the selection of him for the appointment.

He and the head master also speaking in high terms of valuable assistance they have received from the drill and Gymnastic Sergent Kearney, who has given them every satisfaction. In short, we have every reason to believe that the staff generally, has been well selected and is fully competent

We are glad to be able to announce that the London and South-Western Railway Company have accorded facilities of conveyance to the pupils, by sanctioning their travelling over their lines to and from the College on the opening and closing days of each term, at half-price; and that the Somerset and Dorset Railway Company have granted the same privilege to those travelling over their line *via* the Templecombe Junction.

In accordance with the terms of Clause 8 of the Articles of Association, Major-General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney and Lieutenant-General Sir J. St. George retire from the Council, but are eligible for re-election.

We have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your obedient Servants, On behalf of the Council,

H. C. B. DAUBENEY, Major General, Chairman

40, Charing Cross, S.W.

11th January, 1875.

# INDIAN EXTRACTS.

## SCENE AT AN OUTSTATION COURT.

(*Ceylon Times.*)

A CORRESPONDENT—"Bystander"—writes under the above heading as follows: A proctor of some standing being worked up to the highest pitch of rage by an article which appeared in one of the late issues of the *Examiner* containing certain remarks calculated to disturb his placid equilibrium let off on the writer (a brother practitioner who was seated within an arm's-length) a volley of abusive epithets awfully unparliamentary, the latter all that time showing himself to be absorbed in his professional duties. The firing continued without a break in the midst of the other members of the bar, and a large audience besides, no sign of consciousness in him of what was going on has yet, however, showed itself; at length the stock of abusive words, which by far exceeded the power even of Thesurus to supply, exhausted, and, as might be expected, the *nonchalance* of his opponent simply tended to incite the wronged man to stronger emotional display; and ordering whip he changed his attack from epithets to threats to lay the weapon he had called for on the back of his foe, nor did this produce any electricity in him. The by-standers are now on their tiptoe with breathless expectation to find the two foes in a few seconds in fisticuff. The secret dodge of the foe at length begins to peep out. Abuse ceases. Threats become a trifle dry, and as if prearranged, a slip of paper passes from the offended to the offender proposing the mild question, "Were your remarks directed to me." Answer (good humouredly) "Certainly not." Another slip follows with the words, "I have to apologise to you for the strong language used." Answer:—"I did not hear; I was engaged." Here the irritated proctor takes the paper enthusiastically, folds it, puts it in his coat pocket and leaves the scene whistling, "Cheer boys cheer, &c." "Don't you think," our correspondent asks, "that the proctor who coolly submitted to the above treatment was dealing with his bully in a masterly style?"

## EXPEDITION AGAINST HERAT.

(*Pioneer.*)

THE last act of the Expedition against Herat has been accomplished by the peaceful entry of Mustaufi Habibula Khan and the remaining troops of his command into that city in a somewhat triumphant manner. The journey from Pul-i-Subzwar to Herat appears to have taken more the form of a procession than of a march. On approaching Herat the advancing force was welcomed outside the city by the salute of the garrison drawn up to receive them under the command of Naib Hafizula Khan. After this the chiefs appear to have traversed the city accompanied by the whole of the forces, and to have then arranged for the occupation of the fort by a strong detachment of the newly-arrived troops, placing the remainder of the Cabul army to the north of the city, and encamping the late garrison on the south. The commanders then turned their attention to more pacific business. Arrangements were commenced for the despatch of Sirdar Yakub Khan's family to Cabul. Owing to a rumour that though no direct orders had been received from Teheran, the Persian officials appeared to be willing to surrender Sirdar Ayub Khan to a peaceful deputation, the Sirdar's late tutor, Bahram Khan Barakzaie, was despatched to Persian territory with orders calculated to re-assure the Sirdar. It is reported, however, that the latter has now been removed from Kaf to Meshed, and also that the Sirdar is much dissatisfied with the conduct of his officers, and blames them bitterly for the ruin they have brought him to. The important question of revenue was next considered. It is stated that the late Government have oppressed the people fearfully during the short time they were in power. They not only realised the revenue of the past year, but collected a considerable part of the amount due for the present year in advance. In some instances they went so far as to take grain without payment, merely giving receipts for the amount seized. In fact, the country appears to have been so severely taxed that the present Government considered it necessary to make an urgent application for more money, and the Ameer has responded by sending orders to the Governors of Candahar, Girishk, and Furrah, to assist to the utmost of their resources. The Ameer looks upon Herat as the key of Central Asia, and believes that its possession may some day prove of the utmost value to Afghanistan. The Turkoman Sariks appear to be trying to take advantage of the trouble at Herat to commit depredations in that territory, but troops have been sent against them, and no serious difficulties are anticipated. The Ameer is said to have been putting pressure on NaurozKhan of Lalpura's on account of that Chief's connexion by marriage with Yakub Khan, Nauroz Khan seems to think the matter so serious that he has left Lalpura, and has given out that he means to visit different places, and eventually pay his respects to the Akhoond of Swat. Reports have reached Cabul *via* Bokahara that the Russians are imposing new cesses in Turkistan, and are also introducing innovations, that they have constructed railways, and are trying to break down old customs by sending the boys to school and by compelling the women to appear without veils under penalty of a fine. Naib Mahomed Alam Khan has sent in a request, through the Sadr-i-Azam, to be allowed a personal interview with the Ameer. It is whispered that his object is to bring charges, regarding mismanagement of the revenue, against Mustaufi Habibula Khan. The Ameer seems willing to grant the Naib's request. This move is apparently another step taken by the Sadr-i-Azam in furtherance of the bold policy we have already alluded to in former notices of Afghan affairs.

## STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF BENGAL.

(*Englishman.*)

FROM a recent minute by Sir Richard Temple, we gather some interesting particulars regarding the progress of the Statistical Account of Bengal, on which Dr. W. W. Hunter is engaged. The work already printed at the beginning of this year forms six volumes, comprising the Statistical Accounts of 17 districts with a population of about twenty-seven millions. The whole of the materials for the remaining 30 districts with their population of 37 millions of souls are in Dr. Hunter's hands. The editing of these materials, and the revision of the work already done are now being rapidly carried on according to the method proposed by Sir Richard Temple in the Minute referred to. By this plan Dr. Hunter has gone to England to superintend the revision of the work already printed or in the press, and has left five junior Civil Servants to carry on operations in the remaining districts of Bengal under his direction. This feature in the new plan, by which it is expected that much time will be saved, was suggested by the Lieutenant-Governor in the beginning of January last, and since then five gentlemen have been appointed as Assistants to the Director-General of Statistics, and have fairly commenced operations. The appointment of these gentlemen is for 15 months. They are each to receive a deputation allowance of Rs. 100 a month, with another sum of Rs. 100 for a clerk and all contingencies, travelling allowances, &c. These allowances will be so met by temporary adjustments, that the practical working of this part of the plan will only involve the appointment of three additional Deputy Magistrates of the sixth grade on Rs. 200 a month. The actual addition to the cost of administration will therefore be Rs. 200 per mensem for three Deputy Magistrates with Rs 200 a month for the deputation and establishment of each Assistant temporarily deputed to the Gazetteer work. The total would be (Rs. 200 by 15 by 5) Rs. 15,000 for the deputation allowance and establishments of the 5 Assistants; and (200 by 15 by 3) Rs. 9,000 for the salaries of the two Deputy Magistrates; making a gross sum of Rs. 24,000.

The other expenses of the plan proposed by the Government of India to the Secretary of State, and afterwards modified by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, amount to Rs. 54,500, so that the total cost of Sir Richard Temple's plan will be Rs. 78 500. The Lieutenant-Governor estimates that the work will be completed in twenty three months, during which time the Director-General would, in addition to his work in England, visit each of his Assistants in India, and go over the Bengal manuscripts with them.

Sir Richard Temple thus concludes his minute:—

I have carefully gone into the details which these arrangements will involve. I believe them to be practicable, and they afford the best guarantee for the successful completion of the work which I can suggest. It must be remembered that the sum of Rs. 78,500, shown under statement C, represents not merely the charge for completing the Statistical Account of Bengal, but also the whole cost of Mr. Hunter and his office as Director-General of the operations throughout all the provinces of India. I believe this plan will prove not merely the most effective, but also in the end the most economical one. As already said, it is a question of efficiency and certainty as well as of cost; and if the Government of Bengal is now to become responsible for the work, I think the work ought to be placed on the basis which seems necessary to ensure satisfactory results. It is important that the above proposals should be carried out at once. I should like to see the local organization set a-going early in January, so that the officers may have two cold seasons (and not one) for their work. If all these arrangements are carried out, the Government of Bengal may, I think, fairly accept the responsibility for seeing the business finished accordingly. And I have every confidence in Mr. Hunter's energy, as well as his knowledge and ability, for the execution of this work.

We are glad to see this very important work placed upon so satisfactory a footing. Dr. Hunter's name is sufficient guarantee that the Bengal Gazetteer, so far as he is responsible for it, will be no ordinary work,and we may now look forward with something like certainty to having in 1877 an account of Bengal which will be of immense value to every one who has anything to do with that part of India.

## THE ATTACK ON COLONEL BROWNE'S EXPEDITION.

RANGOON, MARCH 20.

COLONEL BROWNE and the rest of the Western China expedition, as it left here, returned from Bhamo last night, and through the kindness of one of the party I am enabled to give you a more detailed account of the progress of the expedition than I was able to telegraph to you last week. The gentleman who has placed his journal at my disposal is the only one of the returned party that I have yet met, so I cannot say very much about the feelings of Colonel Browne and his colleagues, but (knowing as they do, and as every one else will, who reads any account of the journey, that it would have been madness to try and proceed in the teeth of such an opposition as they encountered) they doubtless bear up and say "kismat." You have already heard that the final start was made on the 6th February, on which day the party took up their quarters at Tse-kaw, a village on the left bank of the Ta-peng, with a mixed population of Chinese and Burmans. The party then consisted of Colonel Browne, Dr. Anderson, Messrs. Allen and Margary, Mr. Fforde (who was to bring the Sikhs back from Chinese territory), two Chinese writers, and 15 Sikhs. Besides this, the Woon (roughly, ruler) of Bhamo sent an escort of 150 Burmans under a surbordinate officer, called a Tsa-re dawgyee. The escort, as far as equipment went, was of a mongrel character, the weapons varying from the *dao* (a sort of cutlass carried by every Burman) to the matchlock or shut fowling-piece of Manten and Co., gunmakers to His Majesty the King of Burmah. Colonel Browne was delayed at Tse-kaw till the 15th February, making arrangements for transport with the various Tsaubwas and Paw-maings (chiefs and village head-men) of the territory under whose control the route lay. On that day all was settled; the transport mules had been collected; and the hostages delivered over to the Burmese officials at Tse-kaw. The hostages were the Poontien Tsaubwa and his son, the son of the Tsarai Tsaubwa, and the son of the Poon-tsee Powmaing. Late on the next day (the 16th) the expedition started, but only accomplished a march of four miles, reaching a village called Tse-het, at the foot of the Kakhyen hills. (This word appeared in my telegram as Kachen, but I have given the right name here.) Next day they marched 15 miles up and over the hills, through Poontien, to the fourth of the guard-houses established by the King of Burmah on this road. The journalist describes the route as being very pretty, the road (or pathway rather) passing through jungle and paddy-land alternately. Here the first whisper of any intended opposition was conveyed to the party. Travellers from Momein stated that a force of 400 Chinese would dispute the passage at Manwyne. Here they also heard that two of the hostages, the son of the Tsarai Tsaubwa and the son of the Poon-tsee Pawmaing, had escaped from Tse-kaw. The Pawmaing himself was with the party; so he was sent back to Tse kaw. Acting under the advice of the Tsa-re-daw-gyee, Colonel Browne decided to send Mr. Margary on to Manwyne with a few followers if the road was clear. If it was not, he was to return to the main body at once. The whole party marched three miles to the next guardhouse on the 18th, and on the 19th Mr. Margary, accompanied only by the Chinese servants whom he had brought from Shanghai, started for Manwyne. No apprehension as to their safety was felt by any of the expedition, and least of all by Mr. Margary himself, who, poor fellow, was deluded by the friendly manner in which he had been received by the chief of Manwyne on his first arrival there. On the same evening he wrote from Tsarai to say that the road was clear, and that he was pushing on to Manwyne.

Colonel Browne marched on eight miles on the 20th, and encamped on a plateau on the west side of the Poon-tsee hill. This was the scene of the fight with the Chinese; so I copy a good part of the journalist's description of the spot. The camp was on a clear circular space about 100 yards in diameter. To the north was a spur of the Poon-tsee hill, at the foot of which lay the road to Tsarai; east was the Poon-tsee hill, about 500 feet above the camp; southwards was a hill-stream, on the other side of which the road from Tse-kaw passed over another spur of the hill between two high banks. The mouth of this defile was about 200 yards from the camp.

Alarming reports were now more frequent, but the night passed quietly. On the 21st Colonel Browne and the Europeans of the party, accompanied by the Sikhs, marched off to Tsarai (eight miles), and visited the Tsaubwa of that place. His manner is described as having been very strange, and Colonel Browne finally determined to return to his camp,and resume his march next day. On taking leave of the chief, he was told that he was not to be alarmed by the sight of a large body of Chinese, for their intentions were friendly. There can be but little doubt that he was aware of the impending danger, but beyond this mysterious hint he gave no warning.

A scout came in on the morning of the 22nd, and reported that Mr. Margary and his servants had been murdered, and that 3,000 Chinese troops from Momein were at that moment passing along the crest of the Poon-tsee hill. The Tsaris and Poon-tsee tribes were said to have joined the Chinese. Preparations for defence were at once made. Burmese guards were placed on the northern spur, on the Tsarai road, and at other spots. The main body was posted to defend the Tsekaw road, and the Sikhs were stationed behind a line of rock. The attack was quickly made from the southern spur, and through the defile into the open. Thence they were soon driven by the steady fire of the Sikhs, and eventually they escaped between the high banks. The assailants had rushed on to the attack, waving spears and tridents, and calling to the Burmese that their only intention was to kill the foreign devils. The Chinese continued firing from the jungle, but did very litte harm. A Burman was wounded in the neck, and an Indian servant was grazed by a bullet. These were the only casualties throughout.

While the fight was proceeding, the Tsaubwa of Won-kaw (I cannot make out the position of this village) came to tell Colonel Browne that the Tsaubwa of Tsarai had offered him Rs. 500 to join the Chinese. Colonel Browne offered him Rs. 10,000 to help the party back to Tse-kaw; and this offer being accepted, the Tsaubwa fired the jungle, and as the wind was favourable to the party, the Chinese were driven out in a complete route After the attack had first taken place, and the Sikhs had appalled the Chinese, the latter were very charry of exposing themselves, but it was computed that about 20 of the Chinese were killed, and many more wounded. The Burmese guard did their best, but from the nature of their equipment, that was not much. However, honour where honour is due. They did not look on impassively: they fought. The fighting was over at 4 P.M., and a march of six hours took the party back to Nam-hpoung on the Tse-kaw road, and 22 miles from that place the Won-kaw Tsaubwa, who was left to bring up the baggage, brought word next morning that the Chinese were pursuing in force. So a start was made for Tse-kaw, which was reached without further opposition the same night. After a stay of 2½ days, by which time the baggage (with the exception of the uniforms of Colonel Browne and Dr. Anderson) had been restored, the expedition returned to Bhamo. I find no mention made of the manner in which the Poon-tsee Tsaubwa was treated, who you will remember, was sent to Tse-kaw as a hostage on the escape of his son, and whose tribe was reported to have joined the Chinese in their attack.

Further, and probably more authentic, reports have been received, which state that a force of 3,000 men was sent from Momein under a mandarin, Tung by name, to oppose the expedition on the Manwyne route, and another force under Lissa was watching the Mainsee road. Orders were issued by the sub prefect of Momein to massacre the whole party, irrespective of nationality.

Mr. Margary arrived in Manwyne on the evening of the 19th, and took up his quarters in the khyoung (monastery) of that place. He spent the next day in security, mixed with the people and appeared to be on the best of terms with them. On the evening of the 21st some Chinese offered to show him some hot-springs in the neighbourhood,and as he was in the act of mounting his pony to go with them, he was struck down from behind, and dispatched with swords and lances. The servants were then massacred, with the exception of one who is believed to have escaped. He was either the cook or the syce of Mr. Margary. Two others of the main party, both Chinese, are also missing. One Mong Yu, claiming to be a British subject was interpreter, caterer, and so on, as he knew both Chinese and Burmese. The other was a Shanghai man, employed by Mr. Allen as a writer. They accompanied Colonel Browne to Tsarai, but did not return with him. The probability is that both have been murdered; at least such is the report brought in, but not completely confirmed.

The excitement which I telegraphed to you yesterday as being universal in the bazaar shows no signs of abatement as yet, although the whole state of the case has been published and widely disseminated. One example of the general dismay I am in a position to give. One of the largest piece-goods merchants in the place told me that ordinarily the market would, during this and next week, be very brisk. The country people crowd into Rangoon for the great annual Buddhist festival, held at the full-moon of Taboung, our Paschal full-moon, which falls this year on 22nd instant. Having sold their rice (in most cases, though, as it happens, not this year), they take the opportunity of buying cloths, useful as well as ornamental. This year they have flocked in as usual from all parts of the country, but no sooner was the first telegram received about the military demonstration on the frontier than the majority packed off to their homes without waiting for the festival at the Shoay Dagon Pagoda. I give this for what it is worth, but I myself have confidence in the truth of it, coming as it does from one who would be directly affected by its being the fact.

I trust that better times may yet be in store for the merchants, as lately everything has been going wrong. They have been obliged to buy rice at a dead loss, owing to its high price here, and low price in Europe; but they would have suffered more by keeping ships on demurrage.—*Englishman.*

# EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

## EGOTISM.

(*Saturday Review.*)

IT is generally allowed that one of the greatest blessings in life is the possession of a good serviceable hobby. If we proceed to inquire what is the best of all possible hobbies, the answer would apparently be, that which is closest to us on all occasions, which gives the greatest opportunity for the use of all our faculties, and in which we have the most exclusive possession. Nothing, therefore, can be a more serviceable hobby to a man than himself. The man, that is, who takes a lively interest in observing his own character, development, and history, has always at hand an inexhaustible source of interesting remark. Some people can amuse themselves with art, or natural history, or antiquarianism; but the study of their own psychological peculiarities suggests more subjects for speculation, and requires less elaborate apparatus, than any of this. Moralists, it is true, are in the habit of denouncing the practice when it is called by the ugly name of morbid introspection; as they are also in the habit of praising it when it is prescribed in the philosophical formula "Know thyself." There is a good and a bad name for most qualities, and by judiciously ringing the changes upon them we can succeed in making our advice as imposing as we please, and yet bending it into conformity with our accidental prejudices. The number of fallacies which surround the whole question as to our proper attitude of mind in regard to ourselves is indeed more than usually great. There is a hopeless confusion, for example, as to the right meaning of such words as vanity, pride, and conceit. Sometimes pride is represented as incompatible with vanity, and sometimes as shading into it by imperceptible degrees. The main source of such ambiguities seems to be a confusion which has obscured many subjects—the confusion, that is, between the intellectual and the emotional point of view. Two men may agree in holding a very high opinion of their own merits. Each of them may think in all sincerity that he is a great genius. But one of them may have a very sympathetic character, and consequently take great pleasure in hearing his praises repeated by others. The other may be reserved and self-contained, and therefore indifferent to the opinions formed about him by his neighbours. Or again, one sympathetic person may for various reasons have come to the conclusion that he is a fool, and another of similar character that he is a genius. The man who thinks highly of himself is called vain, and when it appears that his more modest neighbour is equally anxious for external sympathy, though less confident that it will be favourable to him, he is said to show vanity in a distorted shape. An excessive diffidence is frequently attacked upon this ground, and is supposed to prove vanity coupled with insincerity. The judgment is very harsh, and generally quite unfounded. A man may surely be quite sincere in taking a low opinion of his own powers, and yet be very anxious for praise. The truth is, that the rough classification of character implied in our popular language is totally inadequate, and that we constantly stretch such words as "proud" and "vain" to indicate half a dozen radically different forms of character. It is very unfair, though natural enough, to argue from a man's sentiment about himself that he holds that opinion as to his character which the sentiment seems to us to imply; for, in fact the opinion may be due to a hundred different causes, to which the man's disposition contributes only a single element.

Thus egotism, though it is an ugly word, is applied to a great many varieties of characters, some of which, so far from being offensive, are amusing, and, it may be, amiable. The brutal egotist is the man who thinks it better that his neighbour should starve than that he should have a glass of wine the less for his dinner. We cannot deny that this is an immoral doctrine, and one which can scarcely be held by a lover of his species. But it is a familiar fact that a man may hold opinions which should logically lead to this conclusion, and yet be a thoroughly good natured person. We may take, for example, the typical case of Goldsmith. We assume the truth of the stories which well-meaning biographers had endeavoured to disprove; being willing, as it seems, to save their hero from the imputation of harmless foibles at the expense of making him commonplace. The ideal Goldsmith, at any rate, was the man who was jealous because a pretty girl received more attention than himself, or because people stared at a puppetshow when he was passing; and who expected people to admire his immortal bloom-coloured coat, instead of listening to Johnson's best conversation. Goldsmith, if such stories are to be taken literally, must have had a ludicrous notion of his own importance; and, if men's conduct were regulated by syllogisms, he must have thought his own reputation the most valuable thing in the world. Unluckily for us, few persons were more careless of their glory; and there is evidently no real paradox if we admit that what was called his vanity merely meant his constant craving for sympathy. He was always trying to "get in and shine," not because he thought seriously that he was a first-rate talker, but because the applause of his fellow-creatures was infinitely refreshing to his sympathetic nature. There are innumerable other varieties of egotism which may vary from the most delightful to the most hateful quality. Sometimes we abuse a man as egotistical simply because he is incapable of concealing what others are wise enough to hide; or because he is so amiable that he is glad of anybody's good opinion. It is always difficult to pardon any one who asks us, however unconsciously, for the alms of a compliment. Few people are capable of praising a man to his face with any degree of gracefulness, and they revenge themselves upon the person who begs for it. Humility of this kind is perhaps even more offensive than vanity. When a man is obviously on good terms with himself, we rather like him for not wanting our praises and allowing us to think badly of him. But, however genuine his desire for goodwill, we can hardly forgive him for allowing his wishes to appear too plainly. He is an awkward companion, and the spice of ill-nature in our composition prompts us to give him a stone when he seeks for bread. The egotism which finds mercy with rougher companions is that which is obviously self-sufficing. That which is popular with the more discriminating is the egotism which conceals itself under a mask of humour. If a man delights in displaying his idiosyncrasies, and yet ostensibly laughs at them we may be flattered by being taken into his confidence. We are amused by the charming egotism of Montaigue, because he appears to anticipate our amusement. A judicious tone of self-banter is necessary to propitiate the conceit of our neighbours, and having made that concession, we may talk about ourselves as much as we please. Goldsmith was just a little too simple. If he had laughed at his own absurdities they would have turned into witticisms. The difference between a blunder and a smart saying very often consists simply in the fact that the blunderer is conscious in one case and not in the other. It requires indeed some good taste to guard against slipping into buffoonery, and any attempt at humour pre-supposes a certain amount of intelligence in the audience.

## SOUND SLEEP.

(*Daily Telegram.*)

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a letter from a well-informed correspondent at Berlin, describing some of Prince Bismark's difficulties. One among them is the common enemy of all overworked men. "His old foe, insomnia, still tenaciously clings to him. He passes whole nights waking. At morning dawn slumber, if not sleep, comes at last; but the day finds him weary and unfit for work, yet with mountains of work to get through." All physicians assert, and the experience of most other people confirms the assertion that there is nothing so capable of mitigating the evil effects of that "high pressure" life about which Mr. Greg has just lectured us as sound sleep. If a man have the faculty of sleeping soundly and long it is astonishing with what impunity he may overtax his mental and physical powers, and with what impunity, too, he resists the attacks of that anxiety which is to thousands of people the most insidious and dangerous of diseases. We have long ago given up the habit of talking of the mind, the soul, and the heart, as if they were so many "little men independently inhabiting the "body." Even in our common talk we recognise the fact that the various emotions and affections, the various thoughts, aspirations, imaginings of our every-day life are part and parcel of our physical system. Black care does not ride behind the horseman; it interferes with his breakfast, it disturbs his apprehension of the commonest objects, it pales his cheek; silvers his hair, and in time drags down his body to the grave. There are more people killed by mental worry, by anxiety, by disappointment than by all the fevers which the doctors have defined and named. Doubtless their form of ailment becomes more prevalent the further we urge on our social life at "high pressure," for there are keener ambitions, stronger desires, greater apprehensions of failure, and more abundant chances of disappointment. Now for all this mental tear and wear there is no such anodyne as sleep. Sound sleep is the quinine of mental fever and unrest; there are many who read these lines who will sigh to think that it cannot be purchased like quinine. Others, again, have the faculty of sleeping well without putting a proper value on it. They are as fortunate as those who, even in their waking hours, have the gift of definitely putting aside for the moment responsibilities which would haunt the minds of others from morning till night. If we mistake not Lord Palmerston used to attribute his good health and cheerful temperament to his habit of convincing himself that, a thing once done to the best of his ability, he was absolved from further anxiety about it. But who would not cultivate this habit if they had the temperament necessary to its formation to start with? It is hard to say which is cause and which is effect in such a case: probably cause and effect act and re-act on each other. A man cannot throw off anxiety at will; he may reason about it, and convince himself that being anxious can do no good; but the anxiety remains for all that. He may say to himself—"My health is of more consequence to my family and myself than the future of this company which has got into trouble. Perish my 10,000l., and let me regain my serenity. I will read the reflections of Marcus Aurelius this evening after dinner. What a rogue and peasant slave am I to be thus disturbed about a matter which all my anxiety cannot help!" These are sensible resolves; but it is not always possible to carry them out. In that respect the mind is indeed a "little man independently inhabiting the body;" for its actions are frequently, to all appearance, automatic. The man says to himself—"I will not think of this despicable company; I will think of Marcus Aurelius, and of his wisdom, and frankness, and loftyself-composure;" and so he sits down to the book. But though he is reading the pages of Marcus Aurelius, he is nevertheless thinking of the company; and the possibility is that the divided attention may beget a sort of mental irritability which induces a sleepless night and a haggard face in the morning.

There are some, as we have said, who have a natural gift of sleeping long and soundly, no matter after what work, anxiety, or dissipation; there are others, much fewer in number, who seem to get along pretty well with an extraordinarily short period of sleep; but the majority of people who live in towns, we should imagine, consist of people who sleep fairly well under favourable circumstances, and who are sensibly the worse for being deprived of a good night's rest. Now when we proceed to speak of the difficulties which these people, in thousands of instances, experience in getting this good night's rest, we shall endeavour to be very moderate in our language, for there is scarcely any other subject on which angry passions are so easily aroused. We do not wish to inflame that smouldering wrath which, on slight invitation, breaks out in bitter denunciations of the innumerable Macbeths who murder sleep in our large towns and cities. At the very outset we desire to say that people who keep fowls, in the midst of a populous district, are not thieves and swindlers. It is unfair to call them thieves and swindlers. Looking at their indifference to the comfort of their fellow-citizens, and to the selfishness which prefers new-laid eggs to any other consideration of social right and justice, we are prepared to admit that the average moral character of those householders may not be particularly high; but the mere fact that a man owns a hoarse-throated rooster that makes the night hideous is not a proof that he would steal a topcoat or forge a cheque. As regards fowls, of course it is easy to say that the tortured householder may indict his neighbour for a nuisance. But who wishes to provoke a deadly feud, when, a fortnight afterwards, you may have to ask this same neighbour to allow the workmen to fix up the ropes of your marquee on his side of the wall? And so the whole neighbourhood weakly consents to be disturbed by a fool of a bird that imagines the sun is about to rise at 12.15, at 1-30, at 2-25, and so on through the weary night, while each announcement of its expectations is re-echoed by four or five discordant voices, if the district happens to be one in which stables or mews abound. This is but one of a hundred sources of annoyance which cause the sleepless Londoner to sigh for a lodge in some vast wilderness. Happily, except in the districts in which he resides, the cheerful organ-grinder is seldom heard late at night or early in the morning. It takes him some time to get from Notting-hill, or Brompton, or Clapham to his peaceful home in Seven-dials or Hoxton. The wandering minstrels of South Germany—"Ich mocht'als Spielmann reisen" is probably their motto—who, in their short jackets and caps of Hessian blue, combine to batter and kick some poor tune through a dozen different keys, generally withdraw these sweet sounds at latest by eleven o'clock at night, and at that time few Londoners are in bed. But even without these fell persecutors, the London householder who is desirous of forgetting the anxious cares and labours of the day by escaping into a refreshing rest, finds himself defeated at almost every point. If he lives near a railway station, the engine-drivers seem to him determined to wake, not the signalmen only, but the dead. His nearest neighbour keeps a yelping cur which, invariably at four in the morning, begins to call aloud, not for the purpose of scaring burglars, but to get up an answering chorus of all the dogs kennelled within a quarter of a mile of it. When at last the fatigue of being kept awake by dogs, cats, and idiotic fowls has proved too much, and he is singing into an uneasy slumber, the first of the streetcalls is heard. "Milk-oo!" resounds through the square, and then comes the sharp ringing of the area-bell. The newspaper-boy gives one heavy bang at the knocker. The house trembles at the rat-tat of the postman. Now is the time for the early telegram, which invariably requires an answer; and so, in despair, and with some thoughts in his mind much too deep (and improper) for words, the worthy citizen gets up, dresses, and seeks to escape into the comparative quiet of Mincing-lane, where his chief clerk may find him asleep at mid-day, in his private room.

The only consolation that people in town have, in thinking of their sufferings in this respect, is that they are not much worse off than people in the country. There is always a deal of animal life about a country-house; and very early, indeed, in the morning the kennel and the fowl-house become vocal. In most country-houses, there is some one given to early rising; and he is invariably so proud of the feat that he seeks to let everyone know of it—recalling George Eliot's cock, that believed the sun got up on purpose to hear him crow. In the country, however, the townsman frequently succumbs to the influence of unusual exercise and fresh air, and sleeps triumphantly through the din of the early morning. In London, on the other hand, he finds it difficult to thrust aside, at the moment of going to bed, the business on which his mind has been intent during the evening. Physicians, of course, prescribe a period of rest from all mental labour antecedent to going to bed; but it is not every one who can oust from the mind the haunting responsibilities of that labour, even when it is formally laid aside. Moreover, harassing cares are quite as formidable enemies to healthy repose as intellectual labour; and these, of course, may arise from a thousand causes—fluctuations in business; a quarrel with one's friends; the disappointment of some fond ambition. As for the various specifics which are said to produce sleep without otherwise and evilly influencing the system, this is not the place for discussion of such desperate resources. They are fortunate who, by change of air or occupation, by increased exercise, or by any "natural" means whatsoever, can procure for themselves the simple restorative of slumber without having recourse to drugs.

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# THE TEMPLE OF DIANA AT EPHESUS.

DURING the month of February a series of four very interesting lectures have been delivered at the Royal Institution in London on the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, by the discoverer of the remains, Mr. J. T. Wood, who has devoted eleven years to those researches. The excavations were commenced by himself, but were subsequently continued by grants from the British government. The city of Ephesus stood on the River Cayster, which falls into the Bay of Scala Nova, on the western coast of Asia Minor, and it was built chiefly on the slopes of the mountains Prion and Coressus—the port being fully four miles from the sea. The ancient wall can be traced for nearly the whole extent, and is attributed to Lysimachus, one of Alexander's generals. It follows the tortuous windings of the lofty and irregular ridge of mount Prion, enclosing the ancient fort commonly, but erroneously, called St. Paul's Prison; then dipping down the rocky steep on which the fort stands it runs to the edge of the canal near the city port, and is again seen on the north side enclosing Mount Coressus. This wall measures 36,000 feet, and encloses an area of 1,027 acres. As a comparison, the boundaries of ancient London within the City walls are 700 acres. It is fortified by massive loop-holed towers near to many of which are remains of stone steps, by which the soldiers of 2,000 years ago got up to the works. Numerous sub-structures of the houses still remain, in terrace above terrace, upon the slopes of the mountains. From the summit of Mount Prion, which is 1,300 feet above the sea, there is a beautiful and extensive view. Thence is seen the plain of Ephesus, with the river Cayster forming on its course numerous small peninsulas; the Selineusian lakes, the village and castle of Ayasalouk, the bay of Scala Nova, the mountainous island of Samos, and the still more mountainous coast beyond, the snowcapped Iniolus northward, and the ruined city mapped out at your feet. These and endless other beauties, seen through the clear atmosphere of Asia Minor, make up a panorama never to be forgotten. Ancient Ephesus is now completely deserted, but the remains impress the visitor with a sense of its former splendour and magnificence. The traditional birth-place of the Goddess Diana is described by Strabo as a thick wood, through which ran the river Ceuchris, and near to which there was a mountain called Solmissus. The wood, river, and mountain were most probably in the immediate vicinity of the site afterwards selected for the temple dedicated to the goddess, and which is now ascertained to have been to the northeast of the city, and nearly a mile from its nearest gate. The Ephesian Diana was orginally only a tree stump with head and feet—trees being probably worshipped in the territory originally, as referred to in Isaiah (44 c. 19 v.), "Shall I make the residue an abomination? Shall I fall down to the stock of a tree." As Ephesus developed so did Diana. A city of more or less importance had probably existed in the Ephesian territory several centuries before Androclus the Athenian with his followers settled and founded this one of the twelve cities of the Ionian Confederation in B.C. 1044, the Dorian immigration dating 60 years earlier, according to Herodotus. The development of the city and of the worship there of Diana was then succinctly sketched by Mr. Wood, and the main incidents in the times of Darius, Alexander, and others, during which the foundations of the temple were laid by Theodorus of Samos, and the building continued by Chersiphron and Metagenes.

Christianity has amongst its earliest and most earnest followers many of the inhabitants of Ephesus, as the success of St. Paul's preaching is proved by the disturbances promoted in the interests of Demetrius and the other shrine makers for the Temple of Diana. Towards the end of the third century the Christians exerted themselves to the utmost to extirpate all remains of the worship of Diana by the destruction of her temple.

Mr. Wood's labours commenced in 1863, under a firman from the Turkish government obtained through the influence of the trustees of the British Museum. He first made excavations between the city and the sea, but only after some months' work to become satisfied that the temple was not to be found in that direction. Other trials were made, and the foundations of the great Gymnasium explored. In the low ground, on the south side of the city port, a small inscribed marble column was met with, on the site of what was probably the fish market. Digging in the Forum, a baptismal font 15 feet in diameter, composed of one solid mass of breccia, was met with—public baptism in early Christian times having been commonly performed upon large batches of converts. The results of the explorations outside the city showed that the plain of Ephesus had been silted up to a height of 12 feet within the last fifteen centuries.

Having conceived the idea that bas-relief inscriptions, or even idle scratchings on some of the public buildings might tend to indicate the direction of the temple, the exploration generally of the public buildings in the city was next undertaken. The Great Theatre, the Odeum or Lyric Theatre offering the most inducements to commence with, the excavations there were begun in March, 1874, the semi-circular wall of the auditorium being visible above ground. On one portion of the stage so cleared a number of small pieces of inscribed marble slabs were found, and enough was sufficiently explored to enable a perfect plan of it to be made. The circular outer wall was built of large blocks of limestone without mortar, from the quarries of Mount Coressus; the front wall, with its fine doorways, and the whole of the interior finishing, were of fine white marble, excepting the shafts of the corridor, which were of Egyptian syenite. The whole of these works were Roman, and were probably done in the time of Antoninus Pius. The theatre was 153 feet in diameter, and capable of seating 2,300 persons. One day in returning home Mr. Wood struck his foot against a stone which proved to be part of a door jamp. This was found to be divided into two panels; the upper one containing a large cross, the lower one the figure of a bull with a small cross on its back. On the side of the doorway were remains of a human figure carved upon it evidently representing a saint, if not a martyr. The head had been encircled by a nimbus. Mr. Wood was encouraged by these symbols to believe he had found the tomb of St. Luke, or, at least, his shrine, the bull having been regarded as his symbol as early as the 5th century. This building belongs probably to the end of the 3rd or the beginning of the 4th century, when the Christians at Ephesus were numerous and had the power of removing his body from outside, and of, according to it, the honour of burial within the city. Over his remains, presuming this was indeed his tomb, they raised the beautiful shrine of which sufficient has been found to enable a restoration. It was circular in plan, fifty feet in diameter, and adorned with sixteen columns raised upon a lofty basement. An ornate entablature and domed roof completed the structure. This beautiful building stood in a quadrangle 153 feet across, which was surrounded on all sides by a colonnade, and when a slab was removed there appeared a grave. This discovery of graves confirms the belief of this being really the tomb of St. Luke, as we know that the early Christians paid large sums of money for the privilege of being buried near a saint or martyr, especially when it happened, as in this case, that the tomb was within the city. On consulting the Greek Archbishop of Smyrna, Mr. Wood was referred by him to the books of two historians whom the archbishop looked upon as authorities, one of whom tells that St. Luke was hanged at Patros, the other that he died at Ephesus.

The narrations then included the explorations of the Stoa or Portico of Damianus, and of Christian tombs, the Sepulchre of Androclus, the road leading to the sacred precinct of the Temple and the Peribolus Walls with interesting incriptions confirming the discovery of the sacred precincts. Next came the finding of buildings connected with and mosaic pavements and inscriptions indicating the proximity of the Temple, and finally the discovery of the temple itself. Numerous photographs of the various parts and portions, and general views of its position with respect to the city and the surrounding country, were shown.

With the development of the excavations, the traces of the three rebuildings which have been made on the same site became more distinct and during the progress in 1874, when the water-level of the district was unusually low, the opportunity was taken of uncovering portions of the original foundations. From these details reconciliation has been made of the statement of Pliny that the temple was 220 years in building, this being the total of the respective periods from the commencement to the termination of the rebuildings. The dimensions and particulars of the last great temple to the goddess, from measurements of the portions exhumed by Mr. Wood, were thus stated by him. It stood on a platform of fourteen steps, each step having a rise of eight and a tread of nineteen inches. Measured at the lowest step, this platform had an extent of 418 feet in length by 219 feet in breadth. The temple itself, measured along the line of columns, was 342 feet long and 164 feet wide. The columns of the peristyle are 100 in number, and estimating their height by eight and a half times the dimensions of the "drums" or frusta, it would have been 56 feet, or very nearly the height of 60 feet, described by Pliny, bearing in mind that the Roman foot was somewhat smaller than our own. Twenty-seven of these columns were the gifts of kings, and one highly sculptured, the sculpturings in many instances projecting to the extent of thirteen inches. Others seem to have been the gifts of communities. The flutings and capitals are very elegant. The interspacings of the columns are about 17 feet. Vitruvius speaks of them as equidistant, with a large central opening, through which the statue of the goddess could be seen, but the recent investigations prove that there is a gradual increase, which renders the appearance of the wide central opening entirely unobjectionable. The temple was hypæthral, that is open in the centre, like the inner court of our Royal Exchange. The architecture throughout is of exceedingly beautiful and ornate character, and the use of gold and colour prevailed. As to whether there was any roof over the hypæthron, or any kind of boldachino or covering to protect the statue of the goddess from the weather no evidence was adduced. The destruction effected on the temple by the early Christians was noticed as very great; and in later times the demolitions have been almost as extensive for the lime kilns. No less than 77 cases of relics have been sent home to the British Museum.

# "MOODY AND SANKEY ARE COMING."

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

"MOODY AND SANKEY are coming!" so the public is informed by bills, placards, newspaper notices, big posters, and all the machinery of modern advertising. Is it, then, a travelling circus, or a wild beast show, or some fresh thaumaturgists, or a wonderful pair of "bounding brothers of Babylon," whose advent is thus flamingly heralded? What are these people whom America has sent over to Ireland and Ireland to Liverpool, with the astonishing result that wherever they come vast public edifices are filled to the skylights and corners to hear them, the theatres are deserted, the gin-shops emptied, the streets depopulated and the very natures and habits of a work-a-day world seized and transformed by them into "something new and strange?" At Dublin two clowns in an amphitheatre attempted to make fun of them, "I feel Moody," said one spangled and painted buffoon; and the other responded, "I feel very Sankey-monious." This sort of wit was wont to stir the groundings; but though Cardinal Cullen had solemnly anathematised the wandering pair, and all that was "jinteel" about the Four Courts sneered at them, that Irish audience actually rose and hissed the too facetious fools out of the ring. What, then, we ask anew, are these remarkable persons against whom even Pat, having once heard them, will not allow any rude jokes to be cut: who go from town to town finding no public buildings big enough for their immense "houses," and who have already engaged in London the Agricultural Hall and Her Majesty's Opera House in the Haymarket by way of giving East and West in the metropolis an equal chance to attend their entertainment? But it is no entertainment at all! It is a business apparently as earnest as death, and as serious as eternity, which brings these two Transatlantic missionaries among us; for missionaries they are, and the sole and only "properties" with which they conduct their performance are a Bible and book of hymns. Armed with these commonplace aids, Moody and Sankey have achieved already such a pilgrimage of popularity that its success might turn a prima donna pale, and break the heart of the brightest dramatic star with envy. Moody it appears is "mighty in the Word:" with a voice of prodigious power, but full of soft and persuasive tones, he flings abroad the thunderbolts of his gospel; and afterwards soothes the affrighted and despairing hearts which his searching eloquence has stricken. Sankey is a "Chief Musician:" he commands in strange perfection, it is said, the fine art of singing successfully pious lilts, songs of Zion. None of your humdrum, old-accustomed Hundredth Psalms, which drone a rural congregation into sleepiness in preparation for the afternoon sermon but rousing ballads of righteousness, fervid and flowing outbursts of religious rapture, where words that stir like the voice of a trumpet caught from the battle field and the cap are set to tunes that flood the common heart with tidal-waves of rhythm, and set the inner spirit throbbing. We are repeating, be it remembered, what Liverpool and Dublin and the other towns tell us. We know not from what source these singular Evangelists have called their powerful songs; as for their tunes, they are clearly of opinion, with Rowland Hill, that the Devil should not have all the best music to himself. Unassisted, except by what they would themselves call "the sword of the Spirit" and the "harp of the Lord," this orator and this melodist, simple persons both, go together from city to city, meeting with scorn and depreciation when they come but leaving behind them respect, surprise new thoughts and whole communities stirred to the quick, and, the police say, actually altered for the better in habits and morals. Such at least, is the report which precedes these Yankee Revivalists whom London—great, restless, worldly, disbelieving, and critical London—is about to see and hear for herself.

The method of these singular travellers has something original and dramatic in it. Moody, seeing his huge audience before him, attuned into attention and order by the singing of a hymn or hymns, opens the Bible—the very book that he "saved from the fire at Chicago," and choosing a striking text, expatiates upon it. His doctrine appears plain enough; he preaches, but with peculiar eloquence, the love of Heaven for every individual soul among men. With broad, strong pathos, shrewd argument, odd taking anecdotes, and phrases of picturesque earnestness, he brings his discourse up to some intense and powerful point whereupon Sankey his companion comes forward and with a well-selected song and catching air pours his strong tenor voice into the ready ears of the congregation who, held in religious ecstasy by the powerful charm of sweet music following fine oratory take up the chorus, and raise aloft "screed after screed" till the speaker again receives charge from the singer and works upon their quickened interest with fresh energy of language. After this has twice or thrice been done and that mysterious influence is established which has been explained by so many names—and never yet by the right one—Moody, the chief speaker, calls upon those who wish to "come to salvation." Here is a local description of such a scene: "Silent prayer was then engaged in, and after a brief period Mr. Moody asked those who were desirous to become Christians, and to be prayed for, to stand up. At first there was no response, but presently a young lady in the centre of the front gallery took the initiative, and by rising from her seat announced her desire. 'Thank God,' said Mr. Moody, 'there's one; there are two, three, four, five——' and he went on numbering those who rose until the throng made the enumeration impossible. Amongst them were persons of various grades—some of refined, some of rugged, exterior. Two female gipsies also stood up, and they, with a large number of other 'penitents,' betook themselves to the inquiry room, where Mr. Sankey and Mr. Moody, with others, give them spiritual counsel and instruction." Swelled by the recruits of faith thus enlisted, the ensuing meetings seem to become more and more overwhelming, and the weapon of prayer is used by these vast gatherings with a complete indifference to recent philosophical doubts as to its utility. An assembly in the Victoria Hall at Liverpool, we observe, "supplicated"—seven thousand strong—for London, for Manchester, for Spain and Italy, for "slaves to intemperance;" for an old man over eighty, "who has come from Wales under concern, that he may return with joy and thanks-giving;" for a young woman "mourning over the death of her mother;" and on behalf of a gentleman, a sceptic, "who does not want to be saved, and who has promised to come to the meeting this morning, that God may meet with him." Nothing, indeed, seems too large or too small for the fervour of the audience, which is aroused by Moody's preaching and Sankey's hymns—grain of mustard-seed or mountain, all is one to the intense faith with which they inspire poor and rich, high and low, gentle and simple among the listeners. Out of numberless examples of the cry of awakened conscience which these strange fervours call forth, we take the subjoined. Mr. Moody said he had a request for prayer to read: that evening's post had brought the following: "I am in despair; I am so bound by the chains of my past life that I cannot escape. There is no opening for me but death, and I ask your prayers and the prayers of your congregation for a miserable wretch. If, in answer, deliverance comes to me, you will have saved a lost creature, for I cannot much longer endure." "May God," Mr. Moody added, "have mercy on that young man!" The second letter was: "Sir—I have attended several of your meetings from the first, in the hope of being blest. Truly I have felt amazed and ashamed at the hardness of my heart, which has so resisted the appeals from the platform; I have never risen, and said by that act 'Pray for me,' and never gone into the inquiry room. Will you pray for me?" After appropriate prayers, Mr Sankey sang his "great" hymn—"There were ninety and nine that safely lay in the shelter of the fold," and in this way from city to city these American evangelists proceed, rousing such a feeling, lasting or not, as makes the orthodox work of the Churches among our millions pale like gas-lamps in a blaze of the limelight.

People in the metropolis will soon judge for themselves how far the provinces have been justified in their emotion at the revivalists from across the Atlantic. It takes a great deal to move Londoners in any such manner, and many here will abruptly dispose of the whole business by the familiar phrase "religious hysteria." This success, however, appears rather too complex, and, we may add, socially useful, to be explained so easily by the phrases of mad doctors, materialists, or cynics. Wherever those people come they seem to effect at once that which archbishops and rural deans and curates from the Universities cannot do: they "convince people of sin;" they wake hundreds of thousands of hearts to the consideration of "righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come." Unless, then, we are to call all religious feeling hysteria and mania; unless St. Paul preaching on Mars Hill and Dr. Vaughan in the Temple are equally appealing to the excitable nervous systems of automata, we cannot clearly see why the Churches should be scandalised at the work done by the two Revivalists. No doubt it depends upon the faculty which large bodies of men and women exhibit to thrill with a common emotion which reacts upon the individual, and produces remarkable elevation of character. But if the orator, the general, the stage-player, the musician and the advocate work—as they all do—with this magnetic influence of sympathy, why should those be charlatans who employ it to raise and quicken the spiritual side of life to which it naturally belongs? We cannot find any resonable answer to this in the slipshod explanations given of such religious movements by people who call themselves scientific, and yet leave the region of the emotions and aspirations of man out of their anthropology. It rather seems to us that when Moody and Sankey come to London, the dignitaries and ministers of all the churches would do well to go and see what amazing things real genius and unselfish ardour can accomplish even in the present age. They will hear—people say—some "pieces" spoken about this life and the next, which, delivered with a nasal twang or not, go to the souls of people straighter than any sermon bought in Paternoster-row. They will see—if London reproduces what Dublin and Liverpool have witnessed—congregations stirred with the "old story" told newly, as the seas are raised by storm-winds. And, notwithstanding all the easy talk about hysteria, epidemics, magnetism, nervous systems, and the like, the philosophers and divines have yet to explain to us why it is a bad thing for these Yankee itinerants to turn people by the thousands to right and virtuous lives, and a good thing when a Bishop or a Cardinal manages to convert half-a-dozen.

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1. The Guarantee Fund of over £51,000 Consols (one-fifth of the paid-up capital).

2. The Nett Premiums invested at compound interest as above.

3. The Capital and other Property of the Company.

THE POLICY HOLDERS' FUNDS AMOUNTED, ON THE 31ST OCTOBER, 1874, TO OVER £125,000.

(Accumulated since commencement of Life business in 1872.)

FURTHER ADVANTAGES OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM.

POSITIVE POLICIES ARE UNCONDITIONAL, INDISPUTABLE, AND NON-FORFEITABLE.

1. Unconditional, being free from conditions of every kind restrictive of the assured, except the due payment of premiums.

2. Indisputable, as no objection can be raised on any ground after the Policy has been issued.

3. Non-forfeitable, because every premium purchases a fully paid-up Policy, or Positive note, for the relative proportion that the premium bears to the sum assured, which Positive note never lapses, but remains in force till death, whether subsequent premiums are paid or not.

SURRENDER VALUE AND NEGOTIABILITY OF POSITIVE NOTES.

The Positive note is a negotiable document, payable "to bearer," and bears a cash value of 40 per cent. of the premium paid, which may be obtained at any time on surrender of the note, without forfeiting the balance of the sum assured, or may be taken as a loan bearing interest. The cost of probate or legacy duty is avoided by the Positive system.

PROSPECTUSES, AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay, Treacher's Building.

### UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54
Subscribed Capital ........................................ £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital ............................................ £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ......Rs. 9,677,090
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Andrew Hay, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq. | and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. | F. A. Owen, Esq.

AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. H. Cook.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 10,910, assuring ... ... ... £9,717,589-15-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ... ... ... £1,992,449-12- 0
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were... ... ... £967,709- 3- 5
of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... " 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners are paid, by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served at Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

## INSURANCES.

### BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

### THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
CAPITAL Rs. 6,000,000; REVENUE Rs. 1,700,000.
EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER Rs. 44,925,620.
INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED Rs. 6,500,000.

The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to

Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay—GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Agents City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852.....................£ 76,925
Do. 1862.....................£300,690
Do. 1872.....................£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

| AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY. | FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. | | FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | With Profits. | Without Profits. | One year. | Seven years. |
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| 20 | 38 7 | 30 0 | 21 1 | 22 0 |
| 25 | 41 6 | 32 13 | 23 2 | 24 10 |
| 30 | 44 10 | 35 15 | 26 1 | 27 5 |
| 35 | 48 6 | 39 8 | 28 10 | 29 10 |

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the ate at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

### QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

CHAIRMAN:
BERNARD HALL, ESQ.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER:
J. MONCRIEF WILSON, ESQ.
SUB-MANAGER:
T. WALTON THOMSON, ESQ.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed. Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto. Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms. Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which, at the date mentioned, amounted to £195,527, being 67·05 per cent. of the entire Net Premiums received on every Policy then in existence, and which, after making ample reserves on a 3 per cent. pure premium valuation, showed a clear divisable surplus or profit for the quinquennium of over £30,000.

IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED

A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.

It will thus be seen that in point of security

QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.

The Company has paid

IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

### THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.
P. W. Robertson, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
K. C. MacIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.

MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED)

### CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D. | William Forbes Skene, Esq. W.S., LL.D. |
| William Emmens, Esq. | Herbert Taylor, Esq. |
| Charles Harrison, Esq. | William Gordon Thomson, Esq. |
| Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq. | The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D., |
| William Lethbridge, Esq. | |
| Richard Nugent, Esq. | |

SECRETARY.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY PERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Bombay.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELL SINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS, for particulars apply to

A. H. BULL,
Sahebgunge, via Lickree Gully.

### KEATING'S

PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER,
As supplied to Her Majesty's Government.

THIS Powder is quite *harmless to animal life*, but unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOS, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of Insect. SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying FLEAS IN THEIR DOGS, as also *Ladies for their Pet Dogs*. This invaluable article has found so great a sale that it has tempted others to vend a so-called article in imitation; the Public are therefore cautioned to observe that the Packets of the Genuine Powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING.

SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

TESTIMONIAL.

"To Mr. THOMAS KEATING. "Harpenden, 7th March '871,

"SIR,—My two little girls, respectively three and two years, showed symptoms of having worms, so I obtained some of your Worm Bon Bons, from Mr. Busby, and they effected such a thorough cure—in fact, I think, saved their lives. The elder little girl had sixteen worms come from her. I think it my duty to acquaint you with the fact. "FREDK. WILMOTT."

SOLD IN TINS, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

## NOTICES.

JAMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER AND GENERAL MERCHANT.
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

*For detailed and full Description of Stock, see Wednesday's and Saturday's "Gazette."*

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5½ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ......................................Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES Patent Lever Escapement ..................Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.
ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW. | LONDON.
46, Washington Street. | 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—POSSILPARK, GLASGOW.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rain Water Goods. | Verandahs. | Columns & Lamps. |
| Railing and Gates. | Conservatories. | School Fittings. |
| Tomb Railing. | Covered Ways. | Washhand Basins. |
| Terminals. | Balconies. | Closets and Urinals. |
| Cresting. | Fountains. | Baths and Troughs. |

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference to Firm in England.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £260 to £350.
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £476 to £610.
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £860 to £1,040
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.

Draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Contracted for.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLDBOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON......1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS .........1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA .........1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA ......1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c. manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay............D. S. KEMP & Co.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

| IN | FOR |
|---|---|
| WOODEN SHIPS,<br>RAILWAY SLEEPERS,<br>BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS. | SHINGLE ROOFS,<br>SHIPS' BOTTOMS,<br>DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK. |

AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATIONS.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS,
THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Fenwick St., Liverpool
G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or
F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES
FOR
CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTION.
PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCEATINE,

As attested by reports from Medical Men who have made the subjects their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength, and weight are increased, digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.

Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,

SAVORY AND MOORE,
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,

And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S DATURA TATULA, Specific for Asthma Bronchitis, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

## NOTICES.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGE CY.—MR. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Sreet, Fort, Bombay.

*NOW READY,*

MOUNTED INFANTRY:
AN ESSAY.
BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.
May be had at this Office. Price Rs. 1.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,
AS SUPPLIED TO
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